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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/02328 (22) International Filing Date: 1 February 2000 (01.02.00) (30) Priority Data: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>60/117,988</td> <td>1 February 1999 (01.02.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60/127,749</td> <td>5 April 1999 (05.04.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60/137,098</td> <td>2 June 1999 (02.06.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60/142,306</td> <td>3 July 1999 (03.07.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60/166,326</td> <td>19 November 1999 (19.11.99)</td> <td>US</td> </tr> </table> (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): DERMAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC. [US/US]; 5501 NW Fox Hill Road, Parkville, MO 64152 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): BROWN, Harold, G. [US/US]; 5501 NW Fox Hill Road, Parkville, MO 64152 (US). COOPER, Carol, A. [US/US]; 4 Glennvue Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15205 (US). HENNESSY, Kristina, J. [US/US]; 5515 Bluff Drive, Parkville, MO 64152 (US). BROWN, Karen, K. [US/US]; 5201 NW Fox Hill Road, Parkville, MO 64152 (US). (74) Agent: WEINER, Marc, S.; Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, L.L.P., P.O. Box 747, Falls Church, VA 22040-0747 (US).		60/117,988	1 February 1999 (01.02.99)	US	60/127,749	5 April 1999 (05.04.99)	US	60/137,098	2 June 1999 (02.06.99)	US	60/142,306	3 July 1999 (03.07.99)	US	60/166,326	19 November 1999 (19.11.99)	US	(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
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(54) Title: A PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION OF COMPLEX CARBOHYDRATES AND ESSENTIAL OILS AND METHODS OF USING THE SAME (57) Abstract <p>The invention discloses the discovery that a pharmaceutical composition containing complex carbohydrates with or without natural or synthetic essential oils can work effectively as a topical, oral or mucosal pharmaceutical composition. Such pharmaceutical compositions reduce inflammation, assist in wound healing, protect against bruising, relieve itching, relieve pain and swelling and treat topical bacterial infections such as acne and decubitus ulcers and prevent and treat numerous other conditions and diseases. Such pharmaceutical compositions can be administered to mammals including humans. Also included in this invention are methods to deliver topically applied macromolecules into the tissue of mammals and methods of blocking the adhesion, metastatic and coronary cascades.</p>																	

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A PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION OF COMPLEX CARBOHYDRATES AND
ESSENTIAL OILS AND METHODS OF USING THE SAME

The contents of Provisional applications U.S. Serial Nos. 60/117,988, 60/127,749, 60/137,098, 60/142,306 and 60/166,326 filed on February 1, 1999, April 6, 1999, June 2, 1999, July 3, 1999 and November 19, 1999, respectively on which the present application is based and benefit is claimed under 35 USC 119(e) is herein incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND AND FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a method of preventing and
5 treating diseases and conditions of mammals associated with the adhesion, metastatic and coronary cascades comprising applying a composition of complex carbohydrates and essential oils topically, orally or mucosally on a repeated basis. The invention also encompasses a method of preventing and treating
10 diseases and conditions associated with the adhesion, metastatic and coronary cascades comprising orally or mucosally applying complex carbohydrates as the sole active ingredient.

Complex carbohydrates, for purposes of this invention are defined as any polymer comprising more than two sugar moieties
15 including such classes of compounds as polysaccharides and oligosaccharides. Polysaccharides include mucopolysaccharides and mannans whereas oligosaccharides are comprised of branched polysaccharides such as sialylated sugars including milk sugars.

20 Mucopolysaccharides are glycosaminoglycans which can be obtained from numerous sources (e.g. rooster combs, trachea, umbilical cords, skin, articular fluids and certain bacteria such as Streptococci spp). Most glycosaminoglycans (hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfates A, B, and C, heparin sulfate,

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heparin, keratan sulfate, dermatan sulfate, etc.) are composed of repeating sugars such as n-acetylglucosamine, glucuronic acid and n-acetyl galactosamine (these are known as non-sulfated glycosaminoglycans). If such glycosaminoglycans contain sulfur groups they are known as sulfated glycosaminoglycans.

Mannans are mannose-based polysaccharides which are normally extracted from plants. The most noteworthy is acemannan which is a beta 1,4-linked acetylated mannan extracted from the Aloe Vera plant (*Aloe barbadensis* Miller). This plant has been thought for centuries to have certain healing powers. Not until the 1980s was the active ingredient isolated and proven to have an effect on the immune system (see *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 73 (1), Jan, 1984). Sialylated sugars are oligosaccharides which contain sialyl groups (e.g. sialic acid) and often contain fucose. Sialyl Lewis^x and its derivatives are examples from this group (Tyrell et al, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 88, Nov. 1991). At present, this oligosaccharide is so difficult to prepare/obtain that the cost is prohibitive and limits research activities to determine its mechanism of action. Some of the milk sugars (also called hexaoses) are also incorporated in this general class of compounds. Examples of these are difucosyllacto-N-hexaose a and b, Disialyl-monofucosyllacto-N-hexaose and monofucosyllacto-N-hexaose I, II, and II (obtainable from Oxford Glycosystems, Inc.).

Heparin, hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulfate are the most studied complex carbohydrates. They fall in the class called mucopolysaccharides or glycosaminoglycans. Heparin has been used for a number of years as an anticoagulant.

Hyaluronic acid has been used therapeutically since the 1970s as a replacement for the vitreous humor of the eye post surgery and, more recently, as replacement for joint fluid in arthritic

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joints. An extensive discussion of its various utilities is found in U.S. Pat. No. 4,141,973 to Balazs. The mode of action for hyaluronic acid injected directly into joints for treatment of arthritis has been proposed to be lubrication and replacement of the degraded joint fluid with highly viscous hyaluronic acid (see J. Bone Jt. Surg. 54A, 1972). High molecular weight (>1,000,000 daltons) and high viscosity have been reported to be critical. (For purposes of this application, all molecular weights are expressed as daltons.

10 The unit designation will not be added hereafter.)

In the 1980s, it was discovered that chondroitin sulfate, or polysulfated glycosaminoglycan (known by its commercial name as ADEQUAN) could be injected intramuscularly for reduction of pain and inflammation associated with arthrosis of horses.

15 The mechanism of action of this glycosaminoglycan has been speculated to be inhibition of certain degradative enzymes present in the joint fluid which are up-regulated by trauma.

In the 1990s, chondroitin sulfate had developed into a popular nutritional supplement being used extensively to treat joint disease. Such treatment requires oral doses between 1000 and 3000 mg/day of for humans. Even with these high doses, relief from joint pain often takes 6-9 months.

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In 1989, it was discovered that intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous delivery of hyaluronic acid could reduce the pain of arthritis (U.S. Pat. No. 4,808,576 by Schultz et al) when the hyaluronic acid was delivered remote to the site of the arthritis (not into the joint). This patent specifically states that the hyaluronic acid is administered remote to the site and that the hyaluronic acid must be of high purity (>99% pure hyaluronic acid). Schultz et al. does not disclose or suggest the use of hyaluronic acid in combination with essential oils, use of other complex carbohydrate

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macromolecules, oral application or mucosal application. Schultz et al. specifically teaches away from use of low purity complex carbohydrates. By low purity is meant complex carbohydrates that would be considered food grade or cosmetic grade, which could be <98% pure and could contain such contaminants as endotoxins, lipoteichoic acids, proteins, nucleic acids, etc. The low purity hyaluronic acid or salt thereof useful in the present invention (<98% pure hyaluronic acid) can be of a cosmetic grade or food grade which can contain up to 5% contaminants. Such material would not pass the owl monkey eye test used to select high purity hyaluronic acids and salts thereof (described by Balazs in U.S. Pat. No. 4,141,973) in that it would produce an inflammatory response in the eye. It also would not pass the horse joint injection test described by Schultz et al (U.S. Pat. No. 4,808,576). However, it does not produce a reaction when applied to the skin or mucous membranes of mammals including humans, dogs, cats, horses, cattle, swine, rabbits, guinea pigs and mice.

The importance of high molecular weight for effectiveness of hyaluronic acid in the treatment of arthritis is emphasized by Balazs (U.S. Pat. No. 4,141,973) and in a publication by Howard and McIlraith (see The Compendium, 15(3), March 1993) who summarize several clinical studies conducted to determine the most efficacious molecular weight range of hyaluronic acid injected intra-articularly to treat traumatic arthritis in horses. The conclusion from these studies is that hyaluronic acid with a molecular weight below 1×10^6 is not as effective as hyaluronic acid with a molecular weight above this value. More recently, della Valle et al (U.S. Pat. No. 5,166,331) claimed that there are two distinct pharmacologically active molecular weight ranges of hyaluronic acid or salts thereof. These moieties are utilized separately (purified one from the

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other) and defined as 50,000-100,000 (Hylastine) and 500,000-730,000 (Hylectin). Hylastine is specified for use in wound healing while Hylectin is specified for use in ocular surgery.

5 Whereas Balazs (U.S. Pat. No. 4,141,973), Schultz (U.S. Pat. No. 4,808,576) and della Valle (U.S. Pat. No. 5,166,331) all specify use of highly purified hyaluronic acid and whereas Balazs (U.S. Pat. No. 4,141,973) discards the fractions containing hyaluronic acid or their salts having molecular
10 weights less than 750,000; and whereas della Valle (U.S. Pat. No. 5,166,331) discards impurities having molecular weights less than 30,000 and does not use hyaluronic acid with molecular weights between 100,000 and 500,000 and, thus, specifies use of clearly-defined molecular weights of
15 hyaluronic acid for topical or ocular use; and whereas Schultz prefers use of hyaluronic acid with a molecular weight between 1.2×10^6 and 4.0×10^6 in topical formulations, we have discovered that all molecular weights of complex carbohydrates such as hyaluronic acids or salts thereof and all purities of
20 these compounds are useful in topical, oral or mucosal preparations for the treatment of numerous diseases and conditions.

 The most recent studies on hyaluronic acid discuss treatment of various types of cancer with very large doses of
25 this macromolecule (Falk, WO 97/40841). The Falk application suggests that doses should exceed 750mg. per 70 kg person, preferably, exceeding 1g. per 70 kg person. Such doses are given intermittently post diagnosis and are not suggested to be preventative or administered in low doses. Additionally,
30 it is clear that the sodium hyaluronate of Falk needs to be pure enough for injection even though oral administration is used in addition to intravenous injection.

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Essential oils are natural components of plants and animals that are extracted by various methods known to the art. They are generally very complex, containing numerous compounds (see Perfumer and Flavorist, 17, Nov/Dec 1992). More recently, some of the essential oils have been chemically synthesized. Most uses of these oils are as flavorings for foods and candies and as bath, cosmetic and perfume ingredients to provide pleasant aromas. Several of the essential oils (i.e. Menthol, Eucalyptus Oil, Camphor, Peppermint Oil and Wintergreen Oil) are currently used in over-the-counter topical preparations such as BenGay, Mineral Ice, Flexall 454, etc. at concentrations as high as 50%. These topical medications claim pain relief but, according to FDA, act to relieve pain by producing a counterirritation, not by penetrating the skin and acting systemically to reduce inflammation and swelling which are the causes of pain.

The Adhesion Cascade was first described in the early 1990s. In a summary by Adams and Shaw (The Lancet, 343, Apr. 2, 1994) the adhesion cascade which is stimulated when trauma occurs is divided into four sequential steps of tethering, triggering, strong adhesion and motility. Tethering interactions are mediated by a family of three lectin-like carbohydrate-binding molecules (selectins). These interactions are strong enough to cause the leukocytes to roll along the blood vessel walls to the site of trauma instead of flowing freely through such vessels, but not strong enough to cause these leukocytes to slow down. The triggering response is stimulated by factors such as cytokines and mediated by adhesion molecules called integrins. Integrins, by themselves, do not bind well to epithelium. However, when activated, integrins promote strong adhesion of the leukocyte to the epithelial surface. Leukocytes bind to the epithelial cells

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via their receptor sites such as CD44, CD31, etc. During strong adhesion, the interaction of these integrins with their ligands on the surface of the leukocytes are responsible for cessation of movement and flattening of the leukocyte. Finally, a process involving VCAM-1 and LFA-1 and other such integrins allows leukocytes to pass between endothelial cell junctions and into the tissue that has been traumatized. Collection of leukocytes at the site of trauma produces inflammation which is then followed by pain or other sequelae.

The present invention is based upon the premise that complex carbohydrates, including but not limited to glycosaminoglycans, bind to the receptor sites on leukocytes blocking their ability to tether to the blood vessel walls thus inhibiting the motility and interrupting the Adhesion cascade.

The metastatic cascade is very similar to the adhesion cascade. It has been proposed that tumor cells of all types contain CD44 receptor sites on their surface. These CD44 receptor sites appear to be involved in metastasis functioning similar to the receptor sites on leukocytes - tethering the tumor cells to the blood vessel wall and providing the motility necessary for movement from one site to another in the mammalian body. Once again, it is the premise of the present invention that complex carbohydrates, including but not limited to glycosaminoglycans, bind to the receptor sites on tumor cells blocking their ability to tether to the blood vessel walls and inhibiting the motility which, in turn, interrupts the potential for metastasis.

A Coronary cascade has recently been described in the Harvard Health Letter (December 1999, pg. 4-5). This cascade leads to the development of heart disease and stroke by causing plaque formation in the blood vessels. The theory is based on the premise that there are stable and unstable plaques produced

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on blood vessel walls. Unstable plaques are "swarming with T cells and macrophages" causing inflammation and make these plaques unstable. The T cells are described as sending macrophages a signal to release a protein called tissue factor which "spills out and encounters circulating blood, attracting platelets and triggers formation of a clot that quickly blocks up the artery". The compositions of the present invention are believed to inhibit the macrophages from infiltrating into the unstable plaques, thus preventing and treating heart disease and stroke.

It is unexpected that complex carbohydrates of the present invention could be administered topically, orally or mucosally in low doses to inhibit the various cascades preventing and treating such a broad spectrum of diseases and conditions.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Although not bound by any theory, the invention relates to a method of preventing and treating diseases associated with the Adhesion and Metastatic cascades comprising applying a composition of complex carbohydrates and essential oils topically, orally or mucosally on a repeated basis. The invention also encompasses a method of preventing and treating diseases associated with the Adhesion and Metastatic cascades comprising mucosally applying complex carbohydrates as the sole active ingredient.

More specifically, this invention describes a mechanism by which inflammation, including diseases and conditions associated therewith, tumor growth, tumor metastasis and/or allergies and allergy-related diseases can be prevented or treated.

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It is understood that this invention describes the prevention and treatment of numerous diseases and conditions including but not limited to arthritis (osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis), gastritis, colitis, esophagitis, 5 bronchitis, sore throat, tonsillitis, tendonitis, fibromyalgia, sunburn, heat burns, temporomandibular joint (TMJ) condition, dental pain, itching associated with allergies and hypersensitivity, poison ivy, asthma, anaphylaxis, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), plaque formation 10 associated with heart disease and stroke, increased degradation of spinal nerves post spinal cord injury, adhesion formation post surgery, scar formation post surgery, wound healing, decubitus ulcers, ganglion formation, Alzheimer's disease, HIV, cancer, Diabetes, skin problems such as acne, psoriasis, 15 wrinkles, and even hair loss.

Such prevention and treatment are accomplished by topically, orally or mucosally applying complex carbohydrates with or without essential oils to mammals in an amount and number of applications so as to be effective in preventing and 20 treating the target disease or condition. It is proposed that such prevention or treatment results from blockage of the Adhesion, Metastatic, or Coronary cascades.

The delivery of these compounds to the site of trauma is accomplished by topical application of said compounds whereby 25 the compounds are combined with essential oils, by oral delivery of said compounds whereby the compounds are mixed with essential oils, coated with protective oral delivery materials such as hydrogels, carbopols, etc., or delivered without a coating wherein the complex carbohydrates are the sole active 30 ingredients (e.g. without the essential oil(s) being present as an active ingredient), and/or delivered mucosally wherein the complex carbohydrates are the sole active ingredients (e.g.

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without the essential oil(s) being present as an active ingredient).

Mucosal delivery includes but is not limited to application of the compounds to the mucous membranes of the nose, eyes, mouth, throat, gums, tonsils, eyes, esophagus, stomach, colon, rectum, vagina, or any other mucous membrane.

It is a further advantage of this invention that ultrapure or purified complex carbohydrates do not need to be used. Therefore, cosmetic or food grade complex carbohydrates, are acceptable for use to prevent or treat the above diseases or conditions if they are applied topically, orally or mucosally. The preferred complex carbohydrates of this invention are mucopolysaccharides (glycosaminoglycans) including hyaluronic acid and salts, sulfates or derivatives thereof, chondroitin sulfate and polysulfated forms, salts or derivatives thereof, sialyl Lewis^x and salts or derivatives thereof, heparin and sulfates, salts or derivatives thereof, dermatan, and sulfates, salts or derivatives thereof, keratin and salts, sulfates and derivatives thereof, as well as combinations of the above. The most preferred complex carbohydrates are hyaluronic acid including salts, sulfates, esters, or derivatives thereof, chondroitin sulfate including polysulfated forms, low molecular weight heparin including salts, sulfates and derivatives thereof and sialyl Lewis^x including salts and derivatives thereof and combinations of the above.

It is an additional discovery that all sizes of complex carbohydrates are effective in this invention. Therefore, glycosaminoglycans, including chondroitin sulfate, heparin and hyaluronic acids of molecular weights <1,000, between 500,000 and 4,000,000, as well as above 4,000,000 are effective and non-reactive.

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It is a further discovery that essential oils can be used to topically, orally or mucosally deliver macromolecules (molecules with a molecular weight >1000) into the dermal tissue and, consequently, into the blood stream or to deliver
5 said macromolecules mucosally. Additionally, it is a discovery that said macromolecules can be absorbed mucosally without the assistance of a delivery system and that said mucosally-absorbed macromolecules are effective at low doses.

Finally, it has been discovered that the Adhesion cascade
10 which when stimulated by trauma, an allergen or other trigger mechanism which results in build up of leukocytes at the site of trauma or the trigger site can be blocked by delivering the complex carbohydrates of this invention according to the methods of this invention.

Therefore, it has unexpectedly been found that essential
15 oils when formulated with complex carbohydrates including polysaccharides, oligosaccharides, sialylated sugars, glycosaminoglycans or even monoclonal antibodies specific for the Adhesion or Metastatic cascades, can effectively treat the
20 above-mentioned diseases and conditions when applied topically, orally, or mucosally.

Neither the complex carbohydrates nor the essential oils alone, when administered topically (e.g. topically as used in the present application does not include orally or mucosally)
25 on the site of pain and inflammation, produce a significant preventative or therapeutic effect. However, when combined in the mixtures described herein, there is a definite therapeutic effect which can be felt within 30 minutes of the application.

Even more unexpectedly, it has been discovered that the
30 complex carbohydrates alone can be applied orally or mucosally without essential oils to obtain an even better response (prevention or treatment) with a smaller dose.

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This invention also describes a composition of matter comprising at least one complex carbohydrate and at least one essential oil and also the method for effecting transdermal migration resulting in topical delivery of compounds, including
5 macromolecules, through the skin of mammals and into the bloodstream by combining such compounds with essential oils.

This invention also encompasses a composition of matter comprising complex carbohydrate macromolecules as the sole active ingredient (e.g. without the essential oil(s) being
10 present as an active ingredient), applied orally or mucosally to inhibit the Adhesion, Metastatic or Coronary cascades thus preventing or treating numerous diseases and conditions related thereto.

Macromolecules as used herein means any molecule with a
15 molecular weight >1000. Mammals as used herein includes humans, dogs, cats, horses, cattle, swine, rabbits, guinea pigs, mice, and all other mammalian animals.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As discussed above, there have been no previous investigations describing use of complex carbohydrates in
20 combination with essential oils to prevent and/or treat diseases and conditions associated with the Adhesion, Metastatic and Coronary cascades. There have also been no previous investigations describing use of complex carbohydrates as the sole active ingredient (e.g. without the essential
25 oil(s) being present as an active ingredient) to prevent and treat diseases associated with the Adhesion, Metastatic and Coronary cascades when delivered orally or mucosally, especially in low doses. By low doses is meant from 0.00005 mg/kg to 50 mg/kg, preferably from 0.005 mg/kg to 40 mg/kg,
30 more preferably from 0.05 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg.

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The diseases and conditions that are preventable or treatable according to this invention (e.g. composition using the present active ingredient (complex carbohydrate) with or without essential oil(s)) include but are not limited to

5 arthritis (osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis), gastritis, colitis, esophagitis, bronchitis, sore throat, tonsillitis, tendonitis, fibromyalgia, headaches including migraines, pancreatitis, vaginitis, hemorrhoids, sunburn, heat burns, TMJ, dental pain, gingivitis, dental caries, post surgical pain,

10 menstrual pain, anaphylaxis, pain prior to and during childbirth, itching associated with allergies and hypersensitivity, poison ivy, asthma, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), plaque formation associated with heart disease and stroke, increased degradation of spinal

15 nerves post spinal cord injury, adhesion formation post surgery, scar formation post surgery, lack of wound healing, decubitis ulcers, irritation of nerve bundles, ganglion formation, Alzheimer's disease, HIV, cancer, Diabetes, skin problems such as acne, psoriasis, wrinkles, and even hair loss.

20 The invention also describes a process for reducing the sequelae of trauma in irritated or inflamed tissue of mammals by the topical application of a mixture of an essential oil or oils and a complex carbohydrate or mixture thereof. The pharmaceutical composition described is applied directly on or

25 over the traumatized site.

Finally, the invention describes a process for reducing the sequelae of trauma in irritated or inflamed tissue of mammals by oral or mucosal application of a complex carbohydrate or mixture thereof as the only active ingredient

30 (e.g. without the essential oil(s) being present as an active ingredient).

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Particularly amenable conditions for such prevention or treatment include but are not limited to irritated or inflamed muscles, cramped muscles, inflamed tendons, fibromyalgia, swollen and painful joints, bruised tissue, tired feet, 5 allergic conditions of the skin, other allergic conditions including psoriasis, asthma, anaphylaxis, ADHD, open wounds, decubitis ulcers, burns, sunburns, inflamed stomach or intestinal lining (gastritis, colitis), dental problems, inflamed bronchi or esophageal lining, inflamed nerve bundles 10 (ganglia), adhesions formed after surgery or trauma, post surgical pain, pain during and after childbirth, plaques formed on veins or arteries leading to heart disease and stroke, inflammation associated with Alzheimer's Disease, tumor formation and tumor metastasis.

15 A significant advantage of this invention is that pharmaceutical grade complex carbohydrates are not required. The invention preferably uses cosmetic or food grade complex carbohydrates. Such complex carbohydrates can be obtained from any source as long as the source is not contaminated with 20 undesirable adventitious agents (disease-producing viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, etc.). For instance, cosmetic grade hyaluronic acid which is of low purity (containing up to 5% impurities such as proteins, nucleic acids, teichoic acids and endotoxins) costs approximately \$2,000/Kg, whereas high purity 25 pharmaceutical grade hyaluronic acid required for injection into mammals costs at least \$100,000/Kg and contains less than 0.5% impurities. Low purity complex carbohydrates such as mucopolysaccharides may be contaminated with up to 5% wt/vol proteins, 5% wt/vol nucleic acids, 1% wt/vol teichoic acids, 30 5% wt/vol lipids, fractions of hyaluronic acid <30,000 (defined as reactive by both Balazs in U.S. Pat. No. 4,141,973 and della Valle in U.S. Pat. No. 5,166,331), 5% wt/vol endotoxins and

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other small molecules. Preferably "low purity" means containing up to about 5% impurities, more preferably from about 0.6-5% impurities, still more preferably from about 1-5% impurities. They will cause reactions when injected into monkey eyes or joints of horses but will not cause reactions when applied to the skin of mammals or when delivered orally or mucosally to such mammals. Because the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention are applied topically, orally or mucosally, these contaminants produce no adverse reactions (e.g. irritation or blistering of skin). Additionally, if one must select and use only certain molecular weight ranges of hyaluronic acid or salts thereof, the cost would be prohibitive. In fact, the presence of multiple molecular weight fractions in compositions of the present invention is preferable for the efficacy.

In order to assure freedom from contaminating microorganisms, the formulations of this invention can include preservatives allowable in foods or topical preparations. Allowable preservatives include but are not limited to methyl and propyl parabens, propylene glycol, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), sorbitol, ascorbic acid, sorbate and sorbic acid, benzoic acid, and any other acceptable preservative, including mixtures thereof. Preservatives that would not be allowable in oral or mucosal formulations include those that are known carcinogens such as formaldehyde, phenol, glutaraldehyde, and alcohols that are toxic to mammals (e.g. isopropyl, propyl, denatured alcohol).

All molecular weight ranges of complex carbohydrates are effective in formulations of this invention. For instance, hyaluronic acid with a molecular weight of <1,000, 1,000 to 30,000, 100,000 - 500,000, >1,000,000 or >4,000,000 have proven to be effective. It has been found that complex carbohydrates, especially glycosaminoglycans with lower molecular weights

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(e.g. <50,000, preferably <30,000) act more quickly than those with high molecular weights (e.g. >1,000,000). However, the high molecular weight glycosaminoglycans provide a longer-lasting effect. It is believed that the latter macromolecules are broken down by enzymes in the body to smaller molecules. Therefore, there is a longer release of the more active smaller molecules producing a longer period of efficacy. Therefore, the preferred formulation includes a mixture of low and high molecular weight complex carbohydrates.

The complex carbohydrates useful in combination with essential oils for direct topical application on sites of trauma may be of any type already recognized as useful for parenteral treatment. Additionally, complex carbohydrates, polysaccharides, glycosaminoglycans or their derivatives which bind to leukocyte receptor sites and/or bind to selectins, integrins, or any other receptor sites which are involved with the mechanism by which leukocytes move to sites of trauma or which enable metastasis of tumors and which, when bound, serve to inhibit any of the steps of the Adhesion or Metastatic cascades would be useful in such pharmaceutical compositions. Such compounds may be obtained from any source. They can be extracted from rooster combs (U.S. Pat. No. 4,141,973), produced by fermentation of bacteria (U.S. Pat. No. 4,782,046), or extracted from trachea, skin, umbilical cords, etc. and need only be pure enough to be used as a cosmetic in that they do not cause reactions when administered topically. These molecules include but are not limited to polysaccharides, glycosaminoglycans such as hyaluronic acids and derivatives or salts thereof (Genzyme, Lifecore Biomedicals, Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd.), chondroitin sulfates A, B, or C or their derivatives (SIGMA Chemical Company), keratan sulfate and derivatives thereof (SIGMA Chemical Company), heparin or

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heparin sulfate and derivatives thereof (SIGMA Chemical Company, Rhone Poulenc Rorer Pharmaceuticals), dermatan sulfate and derivatives thereof (SIGMA Chemical Company), mannans and derivatives thereof (SIGMA Chemical Company), acemannan
5 (Carrington Laboratories) and derivatives thereof, extracts of the Aloe Vera plant and derivatives thereof (Aloe Vera gel concentrate supplied by Lily of the Desert, Irving, Tx.) and certain sialylated sugars such as trifucosyllacto-N-hexaose and sialyl Lewis^x (Oxford Glycosystems). The sources listed are
10 exemplary only and not limitations of the invention.

It is a preferred embodiment of this invention that at least two molecular weight ranges of complex carbohydrates be included in the pharmaceutical composition. At least one should be from a low molecular weight range {from 1000 to
15 <50,000 (e.g. 49,000)} and the other one or more should be from a higher molecular weight range (from 100,000 to 500,000 or >1,000,000). Such complex carbohydrates may or may not be a mixture of two or more different types of complex carbohydrates. For instance, one complex carbohydrate providing
20 the high molecular weight moiety could be selected from the group consisting of hyaluronic acid and mannans and another complex carbohydrate in the same pharmaceutical composition providing the low molecular weight moiety could be a second polysaccharide or a sialylated sugar selected from the group
25 consisting of chondroitin sulfate, keratan sulfate, heparin, heparin sulfate, dermatan sulfate, acemannan, sialyl Lewis^x, and hexaoses.

A more preferred embodiment would comprise a mixture of at least two polysaccharides in the pharmaceutical composition.
30 One of these polysaccharides would be of a low molecular weight range of <30,000 (e.g. 1000-29,000) and one polysaccharide would be of a high molecular weight >1,000,000. An even more

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preferred embodiment of this invention comprises a mixture of equal parts of at least two polysaccharides. One of the polysaccharides would be of a low molecular weight range (<30,000). The second polysaccharide would be a high
5 molecular weight hyaluronic acid or salt or derivative thereof (>1,000,000).

The most preferred embodiment of this invention comprises equal amounts of two or more molecular weight ranges of hyaluronic acid or salts or derivatives thereof. Such a
10 composition would comprise for instance, a hyaluronic acid or salt or derivative thereof with a low molecular weight of <30,000 combined with a hyaluronic acid or salt or derivative thereof which has a high molecular weight >1,000,000.

When heparin is used, it is advantageous to use low
15 molecular weight heparin as it has been demonstrated to be free of anti-coagulant activity. However, it is expected that high molecular weight heparin will be broken down to low molecular weight heparin when administered orally or mucosally.

When Aloe Vera is used to supply the complex
20 carbohydrate, it is used as the base ingredient at a concentration of between 50% and 99% vol/vol Aloe Vera gel concentrate. A second complex carbohydrate such as a polysaccharide can be added to a concentration up to 5.0% wt/vol. This is then combined with an essential oil at a
25 concentration of between 0.1% vol/vol and 20% vol/vol. The remaining portion of the formulation would be distilled deionized water (DI) and/or a cream or ointment base. A preferred embodiment comprises a 50% to 99% vol/vol Aloe Vera gel concentrate combined with a complex carbohydrate such as
30 a polysaccharide at a concentration of between 0.01% and 5.0% wt/vol and an essential oil at a concentration of between 0.5% and 10.0% vol/vol. The remaining portion of the formulation

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would be DI water and/or a cream or ointment base. A more preferred embodiment of an Aloe Vera-containing formulation comprises 95% to 99% vol/vol Aloe Vera gel concentrate combined with hyaluronic acid at a concentration between 0.01% and 3.0% vol/vol and an essential oil at a concentration of between 0.5% and 5.0% vol/vol, the remainder being DI water. The most preferred embodiment of this formulation comprises a 98% vol/vol Aloe Vera gel concentrate (99% pure) as a base combined with high molecular weight hyaluronic acid at a concentration of between 0.1% and 1.0% vol/vol and an essential oil at a concentration between 1.0% and 3.0% vol/vol, the remainder being DI water. The essential oils would be selected from the group comprising Tea Tree Oil, Rosemary Oil, Oil of Wintergreen, Eucalyptus Oil, Camphor Oil and Menthol.

Unlike the essential oils used in current over-the-counter products and described in the above-mentioned publications, the essential oils used in this invention are incorporated into the formulation at minimal levels. The concentrations used are generally from 0.0001% to 20% vol/vol with a preferred embodiment containing from 0.5% to 10% vol/vol of such oils. A more preferred embodiment comprises a formulation containing a total concentration of 1.0% to 5.0% vol/vol essential oils. The most preferred embodiment comprises a formulation containing a total concentration of 1.0% to 3.0% vol/vol essential oils. The essential oils of the invention may be either natural or synthetic and may be obtained from any source. For instance, natural Eucalyptus Oil, Rosemary Oil, Pine Needle Oil, Tea Tree Oil, Sage Oil, Jojoba Oil, Cinnamon Oil, Anise Oil, Lemon Oil, Lime Oil, Orange Oil, Peppermint Oil, Spearmint Oil, Wintergreen Oil, Sweet Birch Oil, Clove Leaf Oil, Almond Oil, White Pine Oil, Camphor Oil, Cardamon Oil, Cedar Leaf Oil Sweet Birch Oil and

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many others can be purchased from Lorann Oils. Synthetic Wintergreen Oil, Anise Oil, Fir Tree Oil, Rose Oil and Camphor Oil can be obtained from the same source. Menthol and derivatives thereof can be obtained from SIGMA Chemical Company. The purity of these essential oils is of little concern as long as they meet the requirements for a cosmetic and do not produce adverse reactions when applied to the skin of mammals. An example of an animal-derived essential oil is EMU oil, extracted from the skin of the EMU.

For the purposes of this invention, the phrase "amount effective to allow penetration of the dermis of mammals" is preferably 0.1 to 20% vol/vol, more preferably 0.5 to 10% vol/vol and most preferably 1.0 to 5.0 % vol/vol. The phrase "amount effective to allow penetration of the mucous membranes of mammals" is preferably 0.0001 to 0.09% vol/vol, more preferably 0.0001 to 0.01% vol/vol and most preferably 0.0001 to 0.001% vol/vol.

The formulation of a complex carbohydrate with a natural or synthetic essential oil should be adequate to form an emulsion, suspension, solution, cream or ointment at the time of application. A liquid formulation will not be effective if the oil is separated from the aqueous phase. However, a suspension or solution which may be resuspended by shaking prior to application is acceptable for use. Any cream or ointment base which does not interfere with the effectiveness of the active ingredients may be included in the formulation. Therefore, one embodiment of this invention is a cream base containing at least one complex carbohydrate and at least one essential oil. Another embodiment is an ointment base containing at least one complex carbohydrate and at least one essential oil. Yet another embodiment of the invention is an Aloe Vera base containing at least one complex carbohydrate and

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at least one essential oil. However, the preferred embodiment is a liquid formulation in an aqueous base which contains at least one complex carbohydrate and at least one essential oil. A significant advantage of this liquid formulation is that the preparation is not greasy or oily, does not leave a greasy or oily film on the skin and does not leave a lingering odor on the skin.

The treatment of irritated or inflamed mammalian tissue by direct topical application requires a dose or total dose regimen effective to reduce or alleviate the results of the trauma. It is preferred to administer at least about 0.000001 mg/lb of body weight of each ingredient over the site of trauma at least once per day or as often as necessary (e.g. 3 times per day, preferably 4 times per day, and most preferably 8 times per day, or simply "as needed"). The components of this formulation are naturally-occurring substances and are safe when applied topically. It is believed that there is no inherent upper limit to the tolerable dose. However, as in all medicinal treatments it is prudent to use no more than is necessary to achieve the desired effect. It has been noted that more intense inflammation and pain require more dose applications for relief. A dose of 100 mg/lb of body weight has been used safely and could serve as an upper limit for use. Similar dose regimens are recommended for wound healing whereas the pharmaceutical composition is applied on the wound until adequate promotion of granulation of the wound has occurred and healing is complete.

A convenient topical application formulation is a combination of one or more complex carbohydrates such as mannans, polysaccharides, oligosaccharides, or Aloe Vera extracts at a total concentration of between 0.1% and 99% wt/vol with one or more essential oils at a total concentration

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of between 0.5% and 20% vol/vol with the remainder of the formulation being made up of a liquid, cream or ointment base.

Another embodiment of the topical application formulation is a combination of one or more glycosaminoglycans at a total
5 concentration of between 0.1% and 99% wt/vol with one or more essential oils at a total concentration of between 0.5% and 20% vol/vol with the remainder of the formulation being a cream, ointment or aqueous base.

Another embodiment of the topical application formulation
10 is a combination of one or more mannans at a total concentration of between 0.1% and 99% wt/vol with one or more essential oils at a total concentration of between 0.5% and 20% vol/vol, the remainder being a cream, ointment or aqueous base.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is a combination
15 of equal amounts of two or more complex carbohydrates of widely varying molecular weights (one below 30,000 and one above 500,000) at a combined concentration of between 0.5% and 3.0% wt/vol with two or more essential oils having a total concentration of between 0.5% and 5.0% vol/vol with the
20 remainder of the formulation being an aqueous, cream or ointment base.

A more preferred embodiment of the topical application formulation is a combination of one or more glycosaminoglycans or mannans (at least one with a molecular weight <30,000 and
25 at least one with a molecular weight between 100,000 and 500,000 or >750,000) at a concentration of between 0.5% and 5.0% wt/vol and at least one essential oil at a total concentration of between 0.5% and 5.0% vol/vol with the remainder being DI water.

30 An even more preferred embodiment of the topical application formulation is a combination of one glycosaminoglycan or mannan with a molecular weight <30,000 and

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one glycosaminoglycan or mannan with a molecular weight >750,000 (the total concentration of the polysaccharide component being between 0.5% and 3.0% wt/vol) and one or more essential oils with a total concentration of between 1.0% and 3.0% vol/vol, the remainder being DI water.

The most preferred embodiment of the topical application formulation is a combination of hyaluronic acid with a molecular weight <30,000 with hyaluronic acid with a molecular weight between 100,000 and 500,000 or >750,000 at a total hyaluronic acid concentration of between 0.5% and 3.0% wt/vol and an essential oil selected from the group comprising Rosemary Oil, Tea Tree Oil, Wintergreen Oil, Spearmint Oil, Peppermint Oil, Sweet Birch Oil, Eucalyptus Oil, Menthol and Camphor at a concentration of between 1.0% and 3.0% vol/vol with the remainder of the formulation being DI water. In order to provide the most effective, most acceptable (aroma and spreadability) and least expensive embodiment of this invention the formulation would contain 1.0% wt/vol hyaluronic acid (made up of equal volumes of low molecular weight hyaluronic acid and high molecular weight hyaluronic acid) combined with 2% wt/vol of a combination of Wintergreen Oil, Spearmint Oil, and/or Peppermint Oil with the remainder of the formulation being DI water.

Complex carbohydrates which we have specifically utilized in successful pharmaceutical compositions include heparin, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate, dermatan sulfate, keratan sulfate, and acemannan (active ingredient of Aloe Vera).

Essential oils which we have specifically utilized in successful pharmaceutical compositions include Tea Tree Oil, Rosemary Oil, Eucalyptus Oil, Wintergreen Oil, Sage Oil, Jojoba Oil, White Pine Oil, Camphor Oil, Cinnamon oil, Oil of Clove,

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Spearmint Oil, Peppermint Oil, EMU Oil, Sweet Birch Oil and Menthol.

The oral formulations of the immediate invention can include any of the complex carbohydrates, alone or in combinations and either with or without the presence of essential oil as an active ingredient, whereby the formulation is administered as a form selected from the group consisting of a liquid, an emulsion, a suspension, a cream, an ointment, a gel, a foam, a solid, a powder and a gum. It is contemplated that the liquid could be added to a drink or drink mix, to food, be a part of a soft drink, another type of carbonated drink, a supplement drink, used as a mouthwash or added to a mouthwash, as a toothpaste, as a gargle, as a spray, added to a vaporizer, as a liquid center of a gum or throat lozenge, or used in any other way so as to retain the effectiveness of the complex carbohydrate. A gel form could include a gel applied by mouth, to the gums, to the tongue, under the tongue, to the eyes, to the nose, to the vaginal area or vagina, or to the rectum. A foam could be added to wounds, to the mouth, to the gums, to the vagina or any other mucous membrane. A solid can be incorporated into food, treats such as candy or treats for animals, a chewing gum, a dissolvable gum, a lozenge, capsules, tablets, dissolvable tablets, suppositories and any other form that would not damage the effectiveness of the complex carbohydrates or the essential oils if used in the formulation. Other additives may be added to said oral formulations to improve taste and palatability or enhance the flavor. For instance, treats for horses may include sugar or a liquid or gel may be applied to a sugar cube. Treats for dogs may include liver or yeast flavoring.

The same formulations as mentioned for oral use can be used for mucosal delivery of the complex carbohydrates. The

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only limitation is that the formulation remain in contact with a mucosal surface for a period of at least a few seconds, preferably between 5 and 10 seconds.

Although the complex carbohydrates may be added to foods
5 which are then baked, it is preferred to add the complex carbohydrates to the surface of the food after baking is complete. This retains the greatest activity.

It is contemplated that the complex carbohydrates of the present invention may be added to nutritional supplements to
10 enhance their effectiveness. For instance, a mixture of complex carbohydrates and zinc, zinc gluconate, zinc gluconate glycine could be used for more effective treatment of sore throat and colds. A mixture of the complex carbohydrates of this invention and capsaisin may produce an even more effective
15 treatment for joint pain and swelling. Addition of vitamins, minerals and other nutritional additives may produce enhancement of the nutritional activity by the complex carbohydrates.

The present invention has been found to be particularly
20 effective in the treatment of any type of inflammation, pain and/or itching which is associated with the Adhesion cascade defined and described earlier. It is preferable for: treatment of muscle and joint inflammation and pain resulting from athletic injuries, treatment of inflammation and pain
25 associated with arthritis and bursitis, and relief from pain often referred to as "tired feet", reduction of inflammation (edema) in extremities resulting from diabetes, reduction of inflammation and pain in addition to wound healing of decubitus ulcers resulting from poor circulation by diabetic patients or
30 bedridden patients, treatment of inflammation and itching of skin resulting from allergic reactions such as poison ivy and insect bites/stings, treatment of inflammation and pain

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associated with tendonitis, treatment of inflammation and pain associated with muscle cramps, inhibition of bruising and inflammation post trauma or surgery if applied immediately, dissolution of bruises which have already formed, wound healing
5 in superficial cuts and scrapes as well as wound healing after surgery to reduce scarring and adhesions, treatment of inflammatory skin conditions such as acne or psoriasis and treatment of dry skin, burns, or sunburn.

The most recent theories to explain heart attacks and
10 stroke (Harvard Health Letter, December 1999, pgs 4 and 5, and SCIENCE vol:285, 23 July, 1999, pg 595-599) involves the eruption of unstable plaques which have been found to be infiltrated with T-cells and macrophages (leukocytes which cause inflammation) thus linking this disease syndrome to the
15 Adhesion cascade. Therefore, it is expected that heart disease (heart attacks and stroke) can be prevented and treated with the complex carbohydrates of this invention. Therefore, it is expected that the complex carbohydrates of this invention can be used to prevent and/or treat heart disease. For example,
20 it is contemplated that hyaluronic acid, salts or derivatives thereof could be taken daily as a preventative for heart disease, and/or stroke. Amounts from 1mg/day to 20 mg/day would be expected to prevent heart disease and stroke. This could be taken orally. Preferably, it would be taken
25 mucosally. Alternately, a mixture of hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulfate could be taken daily for prevention of heart disease and stroke. Again, the daily dose would be expected to be less than a total of 100 mg. Repeated low doses have been demonstrated to be between 0.0001 mg and 100mg.

30 The most recent theory to explain the significant neurological degeneration that occurs in Alzheimer's Disease involves a substantial inflammatory component (SCIENCE, vol:

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286, 17 December, 1999, pgs 2352-2355) which appears to be related to the Adhesion cascade. Therefore, it is expected that the complex carbohydrates of this invention can be used to prevent and/or treat Alzheimer's Disease. For example, it is contemplated that hyaluronic acid, salts or derivatives thereof could be taken daily as a preventative for Alzheimer's Disease. Amounts from 1mg/day to 20 mg/day would be expected to prevent the degradation apparent in Alzheimer's Disease. This could be taken orally. Preferably, it would be taken mucosally. Alternately, a mixture of hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulfate could be taken daily for prevention of Alzheimer's Disease. Again, the daily dose would be expected to be less than a total of 100 mg.

The most recent theory to explain the significant neurological degeneration that occurs after spinal cord injuries that leads to irreparable paralysis, is attack by the leukocytes rushing to the site of trauma (Adhesion cascade) to help repair the traumatized area, but instead, degrading the ends of the nerves in the spinal cord, fraying them which effectively inhibits their potential realignment and partial or complete repair. It is expected that paralysis resulting from spinal cord injuries could be prevented or treated effectively using the complex carbohydrates of this invention. In this case, since the patient may not be able to take an oral medication, the medication may be administered mucosally using suppositories (rectal or vaginal). The dose may need to be higher, in the range of 100 mg to 1,000 mg per day. It is also expected that drugs to assist repair of nerves would be administered concurrently.

The invention described herein is for use with any mammal including but not limited to humans, dogs, cats, horses, cattle swine, sheep, goats, etc.

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The invention is further illustrated but is not intended to be limited by the following examples.

EXAMPLE 1

High molecular weight (>750,000) cosmetic grade
5 hyaluronic acid obtained from Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd, was dissolved in distilled/deionized water (DI) to a concentration of from 1.1 to 1.5% wt/vol. This solution was treated with high pH and high temperature to break down the molecular weight to <30,000. The latter treatment involved raising the pH of
10 the solution to 11.0 and mixing the hyaluronic acid at 37-60°C for at least 4 hours. The viscosity of a 1% solution measured at 37°C in a Cannon-Manning Viscometer dropped from >1000 c/s to <10 c/s as a result of this treatment. This hyaluronic acid was adjusted to 1.0% wt/vol by dilution in DI water. The 1.0%
15 hyaluronic acid solution was aliquoted into 10 vials with 100 mL each. Various essential oils were added to each vial at a concentration of 2.0% vol/vol. The resulting suspensions were mixed at room temperature for 2-3 hours. The following essential oils were tested in this experiment: Rosemary Oil,
20 Tea Tree Oil, Camphor Oil, Oil of Wintergreen, Eucalyptus Oil, Cinnamon Oil, Sage Oil, Jojoba Oil, Lemon Oil and Oil of Clove. All of the essential oils were obtained from Loranne Oils. All preparations were held at 4°C for 14 days after which they were evaluated for their suspension characteristics and for their
25 sterility. Suspension characteristics were evaluated visually while sterility was evaluated by placing a 0.1 mL sample onto a blood agar plate, incubating the plate at 37°C for 7 days and observing the plates for the presence of colonies.

Tea Tree Oil, Eucalyptus Oil and Camphor Oil produced the
30 best suspensions. These suspensions remained stable while the

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others separated out with the oil either dropping out or rising to the top of the hyaluronic acid solution.

Each suspension was remixed and aliquoted into 10 mL amounts in 25 mL vials. Five patients with localized chronic pain complaints were given one vial of each preparation over a period of 2 months. After using the first preparation, they were interviewed about effectiveness, safety (development of rashes or other adverse reactions), spreadability/feel and odor. Effectiveness was evaluated on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most effective (most relief of their condition). Safety was evaluated by noting any adverse effects. Spreadability was evaluated on a 1 to 3 scale with 3 being best. Odor was evaluated on a scale of 1 to 3. Pleasing was defined as 3 while unpleasing was given a value of 0. At this point, they were given the second preparation to evaluate. The third through 11th preparations were evaluated in the same manner. The 11th preparation contained hyaluronic acid without essential oils. Results are summarized in Table 1.

Interviews with all patients were positive in that all patients reported immediate relief within 5 minutes of applying the topical preparations. Two reported relief within 30 seconds of treatment. None of the patients reported that the hyaluronic acid alone was effective. None of the patients noticed untoward reactions. Spreadability was not ideal and most of the patients complained that the suspension was too thin and difficult to apply. However, they liked the fact that the preparations were not oily. The odors of the preparations were generally pleasing. Only Tea Tree Oil and Sage Oil produced "unpleasing" comments. All patients commented that even though the preparation had an odor at application, there was no residual odor noted within a few minutes after application.

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The medical complaints of the patients being treated in this study included:

1. Chronic knee pain/swelling post knee surgery for chondromalacia
- 5 2. Chronic knee pain/swelling as a result of torn cartilage
3. Chronic pain/swelling in first and second finger of right hand diagnosed as arthritis
4. Chronic foot pain (undiagnosed)
5. Chronic pain in left thumb/wrist post reconstructive
10 surgery

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TABLE 1

EVALUATION OF COMBINATIONS OF ESSENTIAL OILS WITH
LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT HYALURONIC ACID

Oil	Effectiveness	Safety	Spreadability	Odor
Rosemary	5	No Rxs	2	3
Tea Tree	5	No Rxs	2	1.7
Camphor	4	No Rxs	1	3
Wintergreen	5	No Rxs	2	3
Eucalyptus	5	No Rxs	1.7	3
Cinnamon	4	No Rxs	2	3
Sage	4	No Rxs	1.7	1
Jojoba	4	No Rxs	1.7	1.7
Lemon	3	No Rxs	1.7	2
Clove	4	No Rxs	1.7	3
None *	0	No Rxs	2	3

* Control - Contains only hyaluronic acid with no essential oils

No Rxs = No reactions observed by patients

The Effectiveness, Spreadability and odor scores are averages of the 5 responses.

EXAMPLE 2

High molecular weight (>750,000) cosmetic grade hyaluronic acid was obtained from Meiji Sieka Kaisha, Ltd. It was dissolved in distilled/deionized water (DI) to a concentration of 1.0 % wt/vol. The viscosity of this solution at 37°C was >1000 c/s and the molecular weight was >750,000. The 1.0% hyaluronic acid solution was aliquoted into 10 vials with 100 mL each. Various essential oils were added to each vial at a concentration of 2.0% vol/vol. The resulting suspensions were mixed at room temperature for 2-3 hours. The following essential oils obtained from Loranne Oils were tested in this experiment: Rosemary Oil, Tea Tree Oil, Camphor Oil, Oil of Wintergreen, Eucalyptus Oil, Cinnamon Oil, Sage Oil, Jojoba Oil, Lemon Oil and Oil of Clove. All preparations were held at 4°C for 7 days after which they were evaluated for their suspension characteristics and for sterility according to procedures described in EXAMPLE 1. All oils remained in

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suspension due to the viscosity of the hyaluronic acid. All of the preparations appeared sterile. Each suspension was remixed and aliquoted into 10 mL amounts in 25 mL vials. The same five patients with localized chronic pain complaints who evaluated the preparations in EXAMPLE 1 evaluated these preparations. At the same time that they were given the vials in Example 1, they were given the corresponding vial from this example. They were instructed to compare the two preparations with the same essential oil (denoted by numbers). After using the first preparation, they were interviewed about effectiveness, safety (development of rashes or other adverse reactions), feel (spreadability) and odor. Effectiveness was evaluated on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most effective (most relief of condition). Safety was evaluated by noting any adverse effect. Spreadability was evaluated on a 1 to 3 scale with 3 being best. Odor was evaluated on a scale of 1 to 3. Pleasing was defined as 3 while unpleasing was defined as 0. At this point, they were given the second preparation to evaluate. The third through 11th preparations were evaluated in the same manner. Results are summarized in Table 2. All numbers shown in this table are averages of the responses.

Patients indicated that although these preparations were as effective as the preparations in EXAMPLE 1, it took from 45 to 60 minutes for the effect to be significant. However, they indicated that the effect lasted for 4-8 hours. The effectiveness of preparations in EXAMPLE 1 seemed to last only 1-3 hours. All patients liked the spreadability of the preparations in EXAMPLE 2. All except the Camphor Oil spread smoothly and left the skin feeling soft. The Camphor Oil seemed to absorb rapidly leaving the skin feeling dry. Again, no adverse reactions were noted.

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The complaints of the patients in this study included:

1. Chronic knee pain/swelling post knee surgery for chondromalacia
2. Chronic knee pain/swelling as a result of torn cartilage
- 5 3. Chronic pain/swelling in first and second finger of right hand diagnosed as arthritis
4. Chronic foot pain (undiagnosed)
5. Chronic pain in left thumb/wrist post reconstructive surgery

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TABLE 2

EVALUATION OF A COMBINATION OF ESSENTIAL OILS WITH
HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT HYALURONIC ACID

Oil	Effectiveness	Safety	Spreadability	Odor
Rosemary	4	No Rxs	3	3
Tea Tree V	4	No Rxs	3	1.7
Camphor	3	No Rxs	2	3
Wintergreen	4	No Rxs	3	3
Eucalyptus	4	No Rxs	3	3
Cinnamon	2	No Rxs	3	3
Sage	2	No Rxs	3	1
Jojoba	3	No Rxs	3	1.7
Lemon	2	No Rxs	3	2
Clove	2	No Rxs	3	3
None *	0	No Rxs	3	3

*Control - Contains only hyaluronic acid with no essential oils
No Rxs = No Reactions

Effectiveness, Spreadability and odor scores are averages of the 5 responses.

EXAMPLE 3

A 1.0% wt/vol solution of dermatan sulfate (chondroitin sulfate B obtained from SIGMA Chemical Company) was prepared using DI water. The viscosity of this preparation was <10 c/s. The molecular weight was 15,000. This preparation was mixed 1:1 with the 1.0% wt/vol high molecular weight hyaluronic acid solution described in EXAMPLE 2. Five aliquots of 30 mL each were dispensed into vials. To the first aliquot was added 2.0% vol/vol Rosemary Oil. To vials 2-4 was added either Eucalyptus Oil, Wintergreen Oil or Tea Tree Oil (all obtained from Loranne Oils). No essential oils were added to the fifth vial. All preparations were held at 4°C for 7 days after which they were evaluated for their suspension characteristics. All oils remained in suspension due to the viscosity of the hyaluronic acid. Each suspension was remixed and aliquoted into 10 mL amounts in 25 mL vials. Three patients with chronic pain/swelling complaints were given one vial of each

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preparation to evaluate. They were asked to compare effectiveness, safety, spreadability and odor. The same numerical scales for evaluation of these parameters were used as is noted in EXAMPLES 1 and 2. Results are listed in Table 3.

The general response was that all preparations provided relief within 5 minutes and such relief lasted up to 6 hours. Also, spreadability was totally acceptable to all patients. It appears that this combination is more effective than the lower molecular weight preparation described in EXAMPLE 1 in that it provides both quicker and longer-lasting relief from pain. The control preparations containing only the essential oils did not provide relief and were not acceptable for spreadability. The control which contained only the dermatan sulfate and hyaluronic acid components ("NONE") was not effective.

The complaints of these patients included:

1. Chronic pain in left leg resulting from diagnosed osteoarthritis of the left hip
2. Chronic neck pain resulting from diagnosed stenosis and bone spur formation requiring surgery
3. Chronic tired feet (patient on feet on concrete floors all day)

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TABLE 3

COMPARISON OF MIXTURES CONTAINING DERMATAN SULFATE, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT HYALURONIC ACID AND VARIOUS ESSENTIAL OILS

Oil	Effectiveness	Safety	Spreadability	Odor
Rosemary	5	No Rxs	3	3
Eucalyptus	5	No Rxs	3	3
Wintergreen	5	No Rxs	3	3
Tea Tree	5	No Rxs	3	1.7
None *	0	No Rxs	3	3
Rosemary only **	0	No Rxs	0	3
Wintergreen Oil **	0	No Rxs	0	3
Tea Tree Oil **	0	No Rxs	0	1.7

* = Control - Contains only dermatan sulfate and hyaluronic acid with no essential oils

** = Contains only the listed essential oil and no hyaluronic acid

No Rxs = No reactions

Numerical values for effectiveness, spreadability and odor are averages of the 3 responses.

EXAMPLE 4

In order to determine whether a combination of a high and low molecular weight mixture of a salt of hyaluronic acid would produce results similar to those described in EXAMPLE 3, the following experiment was conducted. High molecular weight (>750,000) cosmetic grade hyaluronic acid (obtained from Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd.) was prepared as in EXAMPLE 2. The concentration of this solution was adjusted to 1.0% wt/vol. The viscosity of this solution at 37°C was >1000 c/s and the molecular weight was >750,000. Low molecular weight cosmetic grade hyaluronic acid (from the same source) was prepared as described in EXAMPLE 1. The resulting hyaluronic acid solution was adjusted to 1.0% wt/vol by dilution in DI water. Equal volumes of high molecular weight and low molecular weight hyaluronic acid solutions were mixed and aliquoted into 50 mL portions. To the first aliquot was added 2.0% vol/vol Rosemary

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Oil. To vials 2-4 were added either Eucalyptus Oil, Oil of Wintergreen or Tea Tree Oil, each at 2.0% vol/vol. No essential oils were added to the fifth vial. All preparations were held at 4°C for 7 days after which they were evaluated for their suspension characteristics. All oils remained in suspension due to the viscosity of the hyaluronic acid solution. Each suspension was remixed and aliquoted into 10 mL amounts. Three patients with chronic pain/swelling complaints were given one vial of each preparation to evaluate. They were asked to compare effectiveness, safety, spreadability and odor. The same numerical scales for evaluation were used as noted in EXAMPLES 1-3. Again, the results are listed as averages of the three responses. Results are listed in TABLE 4.

The general response was that all preparations provided relief within 5 minutes and such relief lasted up to 6 hours. Also, spreadability was totally acceptable to all patients. It appears that this combination is as effective as a mixture of low molecular weight dermatan sulfate and high molecular weight hyaluronic acid in that it provides quicker and longer relief from pain. The control preparations containing only the hyaluronic acid (NONE *) did not provide relief. The control preparations containing only essential oils (Tea Tree Oil or Wintergreen Oil) did not provide relief.

Patients generally commented that the preparations were not oily upon application, a quality that all appreciated. Also, all patients commented that although there is some odor upon topical application, there is no residual odor -- no odor could be detected by a few minutes after application.

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The complaints of these patients included:

1. Chronic pain in left leg resulting from diagnosed osteoarthritis of the left hip
2. Chronic neck pain resulting from diagnosed stenosis and bone spur formation requiring surgery
- 5 3. Chronic tired feet (patient on feet on concrete floors all day)

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TABLE 4
EVALUATION OF A MIXTURE OF HIGH AND LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT
HYALURONIC ACIDS

Oil	Effectiveness	Safety	Spreadability	Odor
Rosemary	5	No Rxs	3	3
Eucalyptus	5	No Rxs	3	3
Wintergreen	5	No Rxs	3	3
Tea Tree	5	No Rxs	3	1.7
None *	0	No Rxs	3	3
Tea Tree **	0	No Rxs	0	1
Wintergreen **	0	No Rxs	0	3

* Control - Contains only hyaluronic acids and no essential oils

** Contains only the essential oil listed but no hyaluronic acid

No Rxs = No reactions

Numerical scores for effectiveness, spreadability and odor are averages of the three responses

EXAMPLE 5

Heparin sulfate has long been known as an anticoagulant when administered intramuscularly, intravenously or subcutaneously. However, to our knowledge it has never been used topically. Since dermatan sulfate and hyaluronic acid are topically effective when mixed with essential oils, it was of interest to determine whether heparin sulfate could also be topically effective. Heparin sulfate was purchased from Rhone Poulenc Rorer in liquid form at a concentration of 30 mg/0.3 mL. This preparation was diluted to 30 mg/mL (3.0% wt/vol) with DI water and aliquoted in 1.0 mL amounts. One percent vol/vol Rosemary Oil was added to one aliquot, 2.0% vol/vol Rosemary Oil was added to a second aliquot and 2.0% vol/vol Wintergreen Oil was added to a third aliquot. One aliquot contained no essential oils and was used as a control (Hep Only in TABLE 5). All essential oils were obtained from Loranne Oils.

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These formulations were compared in their ability to treat various medical complaints. Patients were given one of each preparation and requested to evaluate the effectiveness of the preparations. Effectiveness was evaluated on the basis of good (G), fair (F) or poor (P). After use of the preparations for a period of at least one month, patients were interviewed as to their satisfaction with the products. Results of these interviews are presented in TABLE 5.

TABLE 5 indicates that Heparin sulfate mixed with essential oils appears to work effectively when applied topically to treat bruising, torn muscles, sprains and tendonitis. According to the interviews, the 1.0% solution may have had a slightly shorter effect with some of the more painful medical complaints. Heparin sulfate alone (without essential oils) had no effect when applied topically.

TABLE 5

ACCEPTABILITY OF HEPARIN/ESSENTIAL OIL MIXTURES

Patient Complaint	Effectiveness				Comments
	1% R	2% R	2%TT	Hep Only	
Extensive bruise	G				4cm X 8cm bruise resolved much faster than normal
Torn muscle in rt. thigh	G				Noticed short-term improvement, multiple applications necessary for resolution
Ankle sprain with bruising and swelling		G			Bruise resolved in 3 days, ankle supported full weight in 2 days
Tendonitis - rt. Elbow		G			Required 3-4 treatments/day for 3 months for complete resolution
Torn muscle in left calf		G			Patient supported full weight in 2 days
Chronic cramping of Foot			G		Cramps resolved within 1 minute and did not return for 4 hours
Acute muscle cramp-rt.calf			G		Cramp was relieved within 30 seconds
Chronic knee pain:chondromalacia				P	No Relief was noted
Torn muscle in rt. thigh				P	No effect was noted

1% R = A mixture containing 3% heparin plus 1% Rosemary Oil

2% R = A mixture containing 3% heparin plus 2% Rosemary Oil

2% TT = A mixture containing 3% heparin plus 2% Tea Tree Oil

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Hep only = Control - A mixture containing 3% heparin without an essential oil

EXAMPLE 6

In order to determine the effect of an extract of the Aloe Vera plant, Aloe Vera gel concentrate which has acemannan as one of its active ingredients, was obtained from Lily of the Desert. Thirty milliliter aliquots of this Aloe Vera gel concentrate (99.0% pure) were placed into vials. To one aliquot was added 1.0% vol/vol Wintergreen Oil, to a second aliquot was added 2.0% vol/vol Wintergreen oil, to a third aliquot was added 2.0% vol/vol Tea Tree Oil, to a fourth aliquot was added 2.0% vol/vol Rosemary Oil and to a 5th aliquot was added 2.0% vol/vol Eucalyptus Oil. One aliquot contained no oil and was used as a control (NONE * in TABLE 6). All aliquots were held at 4°C for 7 days after which they were evaluated for their suspension characteristics. All oils remained in suspension due to the viscosity of the Aloe Vera gel concentrate. Each suspension was remixed and aliquoted into 10 mL amounts. Three patients with chronic problems resulting in pain and swelling were given one vial of each preparation to evaluate. They were asked to compare effectiveness, safety, spreadability and odor. The same numerical scales for evaluation of these parameters were used as described previously in EXAMPLE 1. Results are listed in TABLE 6. All numerical values are averages of the responses of the 3 patients.

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TABLE 6

EVALUATION OF A MIXTURE OF ALOE VERA AND ESSENTIAL OILS

Preparation (Oil)	Effectiveness	Safety	Spreadability	Odor
Tea Tree	4	No Rxs	1.7	1
Wintergreen 1%	3	No Rxs	1.7	3
Wintergreen 2%	4	No Rxs	1.7	3
Rosemary	4	No Rxs	1.7	3
Eucalyptus	4	No Rxs	1.7	3
None *	0	No Rxs	1.7	3

Control - Contains Aloe Vera Only -- no essential oil added

No Rxs = No reactions

Numerical values for effectiveness, spreadability and odor are averages of the 3 responses

The complaints of the patients in this study included:

1. Acute tendonitis of the right elbow
2. Torn muscle in the right calf
3. Chronic knee pain/swelling as a result of torn cartilage

5 Patients indicated that all preparations produced equivalent results reducing pain and swelling. The positive effects were noted within 5 minutes and lasted for 2-4 hours. Spreadability was acceptable to all patients. None of the preparations produced adverse reactions. The control
10 preparation containing only the Aloe Vera gel concentrate was ineffective.

EXAMPLE 7

An 83 year old male suffering from terminal colon cancer was bedridden for 5 months. The family of caregivers was
15 informed that bedsores would be a major problem for the patient

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and that they should notify the hospice nurses when such condition began to develop. Hospice nurses checked the patient two times per week during the first three months of the patient's incapacitation. Later, the Hospice nurses visited
5 three days per week checking on the patient's well-being. The patient was given a combination of low and high molecular weight hyaluronic acids formulated with Oil of Wintergreen (prepared as in EXAMPLE 4) as a preventative before any indication of bedsores was noted. Areas of the body which
10 appeared reddened from pressure (e.g. buttocks, rib cage on back and shoulder blades) were massaged with the formulation once or twice per day (depending on the patient's tolerance to movement). The patient never developed bedsores. It should be noted that the patient was not routinely turned as suggested
15 by the nurses because this procedure was too painful. Therefore, the development of bedsores was expected. The Hospice nurses were amazed and commented repeatedly about the use of the formulation to prevent bedsores.

EXAMPLE 8

20 A 93 year old male who was bedridden as a result of Alzheimer's disease for 1.5 years was treated with a formulation containing 2.0% Rosemary Oil (Rosemary Oil was obtained from Loranne Oils) and 1.0% dermatan sulfate (chondroitin sulfate B obtained from SIGMA Chemical Company)
25 for one year while at home. The treatment included massaging the buttocks, back and shoulders with the formulation once or twice per day. During this period of treatment the patient developed no bedsores. After transfer to a nursing home which did not allow the use of the formulation, the patient developed
30 bedsores within 2 weeks. He had continuing problems with such ulcers until his death.

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EXAMPLE 9

A 45 year old female who was extremely sensitive to poison ivy was given a formulation containing a combination of 1.0% wt/vol high molecular weight hyaluronic acid (400,000-500,000) and 2.0% Rosemary Oil to use on an active case of poison ivy. The formulation was prepared by using hyaluronic acid obtained from LIPO CHEMICALS, INC. and Rosemary Oil obtained from Loranne Oils. Other topical treatments such as Benadryl, Dermarest, Hydrocortisone 0.5%, etc. provided only temporary relief and the dermatitis with weeping pustules remained active. The individual was so sensitive that poison ivy desensitization injections were not tolerated. This individual reported that topical use of the hyaluronic acid combined with Rosemary Oil applied directly onto the weeping pustules caused an initial stinging but that relief from itching occurred "within minutes". The relief was temporary as with cortisone creams. However, she reported that the pustules dried up and resolved "within a few days". In the past this individual noted that the poison ivy pustules would remain up to 6 weeks.

EXAMPLE 10

The same 45 year old female from EXAMPLE 9 was exposed to poison ivy again while she was using a weed-eater to trim around the house. This time, after the pustules appeared all over the legs, she was given a formulation which contained 0.01% high molecular weight hyaluronate (Lifecore Biomedical, Inc.) mixed with 99.99% Peppermint Oil. She reported that this mixture provided significantly longer relief from itching (approximately 8 hours) but that the oils were so volatile that the preparation bothered her eyes. The preparation was

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substituted for one which contained a mixture of high and low molecular weight sodium hyaluronate (as prepared in EXAMPLE 4 mixed with 1% Wintergreen Oil, 1% Spearmint Oil and 0.5% Peppermint Oil. This provided the same relief from itching for 5 6-8 hours and did not bother her eyes. She reported that the preparation felt cool after application to the pustules and at the point that the cooling effect was noted, the itching disappeared. Therefore, for treatment of conditions involving itching, it is desirable to include an essential oil that 10 provides a cooling effect.

EXAMPLE 11

A 57 year old bedridden diabetic patient suffering from edema of the lower extremities complicated by chronic problems with decubitus ulcers obtained one of the formulations of this 15 invention to try. This patient was given a formulation containing a combination of 1.0% wt/vol high molecular weight hyaluronic acid and 1.0% wt/vol dermatan sulfate (in a 1:1 ratio) formulated with 2.0% vol/vol Oil of Wintergreen. The hyaluronic acid for this formulation was obtained from Genzyme, 20 Inc., the Dermatan sulfate was obtained from SIGMA Chemical Company and the essential oils were obtained from Loranne Oils. The preparation was applied three times per day onto the decubitus ulcers and generally onto the lower extremities. The patient reported that within one week the edema was resolved 25 and the ulcers were healing. Within one month he was out of bed and back to work. This was a significant improvement since he had not been able to work for 6 months. This patient has continued to use this formulation over a two year time period with no adverse side effects and no return of his condition.

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EXAMPLE 12

A 27 year old female with chronic acne since puberty was given a preparation containing 1.0% wt/vol hyaluronic acid in combination with 1.0% vol/vol Wintergreen Oil. The molecular weight of the hyaluronic acid used to formulate this preparation was obtained from Genzyme, Inc. and had a molecular weight of between 550,000 and 650,000. The Wintergreen Oil was obtained from Lorann Oils. This individual applied the preparation twice per day (morning and evening). After 2 weeks she reported a significant improvement in healing of the active eruptions and also reported smoothing of the skin. After one month she reported that her face was free of eruptions and that the skin felt smoother than ever before. This individual has continued using the preparation for 2 years without return of her acne problem and without development of any adverse reactions.

EXAMPLE 13

A preparation containing 99% Aloe Vera gel concentrate (obtained as 99% pure from Lily of the Desert) to which was added 2.0% vol/vol Wintergreen Oil (obtained from Lorann Oils) and 0.2% vol/vol high molecular weight (>1,000,000) hyaluronic acid (obtained from Lifecore Biomedical, Inc.) was given to three individuals suffering from knee problems involving pain and swelling. The first patient had been diagnosed with chondromalacia, the second patient with torn cartilage and the third patient had been diagnosed with osteoarthritis. Each patient used the preparation for a period of one month after which they were interviewed about the effectiveness, safety and spreadability of the formulation. The responses are summarized in TABLE 7.

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Each of the patients commented that they were impressed that the preparation was not oily and that there was no lingering odor after topical application.

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TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON USE OF A COMBINATION OF ALOE VERA, OIL
WINTERGREEN AND HYALURONIC ACID TO TREAT PAIN AND ASSOCIATED
WITH KNEE PROBLEMS

Diagnosis	Effectiveness	Safety	Spreadability
Chondromalacia	Excellent at a use rate of 3 applications/day	No Reactions	Too thin
Torn cartilage	Good - relief for 1-2 hours after treatment	No Reactions	Would prefer something thicker
Osteoarthritis	Excellent at a use rate of 2 applications/day	No Reactions	Excellent results

EXAMPLE 14

A preparation containing a 1:1 ratio of 1.0% wt/vol low
molecular weight hyaluronic acid (prepared from a liquid 1.0%
solution obtained from Lifecore Biomedical and treated
5 according to the description in EXAMPLE 1 to produce a
molecular weight of <30,000) and 1.0% wt/vol high molecular
weight hyaluronic acid (obtained from Lifecore Biomedical and
containing a molecular weight >500,000) and 2.0% vol/vol
Rosemary Oil (obtained from Loranne Oils) was provided to two
10 patients with diagnosed psoriasis. The patients were
instructed to use the preparation for one month and report
their results during an interview. The interviews indicated
that both patients noted immediate improvement in the skin
texture and a reduction in pain. This occurred within two days
15 of initiating the treatment. The lesions were beginning to
resolve by the one month interview. These individuals have
been followed for 6 months and report continued improvement.

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EXAMPLE 15

A 42 year female indoor soccer player who played goalie and suffered from repeated rug (indoor turf) burns on the knees was given a preparation of 1.0% wt/vol dermatan sulfate combined with 2.0% vol/vol wintergreen oil. This preparation

5 was produced by adding 1.0g of chondroitin sulfate B (obtained from SIGMA Chemical Company) to 100 mL of DI water and mixing until dissolved. To this solution was added the essential oil.

This individual applied the solution immediately after the injury occurred and twice more at 4 hours and 12 hours after

10 the injury. The patient commented that the solution caused great stinging and pain upon application. However, the rug burn was almost healed within 72 hours. This was compared to similar burns which she had sustained in past months which took up to 3 weeks to heal because they kept weeping. Since the

15 patient was concerned about the stinging and pain upon application, a second formulation was prepared for her to try on the next rug burn. This second formulation contained the same chondroitin sulfate B mixed with 2.0% vol/vol Tea Tree Oil. Several weeks later the individual suffered another rug

20 burn that was treated with the Tea Tree Oil preparation. The patient commented that this preparation was much better, causing only minimal discomfort upon application. The healing process again required only 96 hours instead of weeks. General comments were that the preparation caused the wound to produce

25 a scab within a few hours and that this scab became dry and fell off within a few days. Additionally, the patient liked the fact that the solution was not greasy nor did it leave a lingering odor.

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EXAMPLE 16

A 48 year old female suffered from chronic eczema -- scaly and red areas on her neck and arms. She had tried all types of treatments, including cortisone with no effect. She was
5 given a preparation containing a mixture of low and high molecular weight sodium hyaluronate (prepared as in EXAMPLE 4) mixed with 1% Wintergreen Oil, 1% Spearmint Oil, and 0.5% Peppermint Oil. She applied it for one week. She noted that the eczema disappeared after the 3rd day of treatment but
10 continued treatment to make sure that it would not return. She has not treated the area for 2 months and has noted no return of signs of eczema.

EXAMPLE 17

A 45 year old female softball player tore the quadriceps
15 muscles of both the right and left thighs. Within 4 hours of the injury, this individual was given a preparation containing 1.0% wt/vol high molecular weight (>750,000) hyaluronic acid (Genzyme, Inc.) mixed with 2.0% vol/vol Tea Tree Oil and 2.0% Wintergreen Oil (both oils obtained from Lorann Oils). The
20 individual was also given FLEXALL 454 to use as a control. She used no ice or heat treatments after the injury. To the right quadriceps she applied the hyaluronic acid/Tea Tree Oil/Wintergreen Oil (preparation of this invention). To the left quadriceps she applied the FLEXALL 454 (Control). Three
25 applications of each preparation were made during the late afternoon and evening on the day of the injury. By the time the first applications were made, this individual could not walk and both quadriceps were extremely painful. By the third application, the individual noted that the right quadriceps
30 felt less painful. When the individual awoke the morning after the injury she immediately applied both preparations to the

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respective quadriceps and stayed in bed for one hour longer. After the one hour time period she decided to try to walk. The right quadriceps was reportedly much better and she was able to support weight on this leg (the quadriceps receiving the treatment of this invention). The left quadriceps was still as painful as it was the day before (no relief was noted). On the second day, 4 more applications of each preparation were made to the respective quadriceps. By the end of the day, the right quadriceps was "significantly improved" whereas the left quadriceps was more painful than the day before. On the morning of the third day post injury, after the morning application of the respective preparations, the individual reported that the right quadriceps felt "essentially normal" but the left quadriceps was still unchanged and very painful. At this time, the individual began using the treatment of this invention on the left quadriceps instead of the FLEXALL 454. Within 24 hours she reported that she could walk on the left leg and by 48 hours after switching treatments she was able to walk normally. In this direct comparison the hyaluronic acid/Tea Tree Oil/Wintergreen Oil formulation of this invention relieved the pain and inflammation of the muscle tear within 72 hours and, obviously stimulated healing, whereas an over-the-counter product suggested for this purpose was ineffective.

EXAMPLE 18

A 53 year old male burned his right forearm while working on the muffler of his motorcycle. The burned area was 8cm X 12cm and was beginning to redden and raise at the time that a formulation of this invention was applied to the area. This individual had received a formulation prepared by combining 1.0% wt/vol high molecular weight hyaluronic acid (obtained from Lifecore Biomedicals, Inc. and demonstrating a molecular

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weight >500,000) with 1.0% chondroitin sulfate B (obtained from SIGMA) and adding 2.0% Rosemary Oil, approximately 8 months before this accident in order to treat a severe sunburn. He still had some of the formulation of this invention left and
5 applied it immediately to the burn. He reported that it immediately felt cool and that within 5 minutes the severe pain had dissipated. The burn did not blister as he had expected. Within 24 hours all that was noticeable was a reddened area of skin which was not painful and not granulated. Within 5 days
10 there was no indication that a burn had occurred.

EXAMPLE 19

A 52 year old male suffered a severe sunburn while boating. He tried several sunburn lotions to relieve the pain and redness but none of these preparations provided relief. He
15 was feverish (temperature 101°F). He was given a preparation containing 1.0% wt/vol high molecular weight hyaluronic acid (Lifecore Biomedical), 1.0% wt/vol low molecular weight hyaluronic acid (same preparation as described in EXAMPLE 1), 2.0% vol/vol Tea Tree Oil and 2.0% vol/vol Wintergreen Oil in
20 an aqueous base. This was applied to his back, shoulders and arms. Within 5 minutes he commented that the burning sensation was gone. One hour after the application this patient's body temperature was back to normal. He continued to apply the preparation for 24 hours after which he discontinued treatment
25 because he felt normal. The sunburned areas never peeled nor caused additional problems.

EXAMPLE 20

A 76 year old male developed a severe case of poison ivy which had already spread over both legs from the ankles to the
30 upper thighs as well as to the back prior to treatment. He

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reported that the itching was intolerable during the night and that he inadvertently scratched his legs so much that they were raw and bleeding. He had tried commercial products including Cortaid, Benzacaine and Caladryl with no significant relief.

5 All provided only a few minutes of relief or none at all. His physician had suggested cortisone injections. Instead of subjecting himself to cortisone injections, he decided to try a preparation comprising an essential oil and a complex carbohydrate. The first formulation that was prepared for this

10 patient consisted of 0.01% vol/vol hyaluronic acid mixed with 1% vol/vol Wintergreen Oil and 98.99% vol/vol Peppermint Oil. The patient was instructed to apply the preparation onto all of the areas covered by poison ivy. After the first application, the patient reported that the treated area burned

15 for about 15 minutes and then felt cool. After the first 15 minutes the itching was relieved for approximately 6 hours. He complained of the burning sensation. A new formulation was provided. This latter formulation contained no Wintergreen Oil. Therefore, it contained 0.01% vol/vol hyaluronic acid and

20 99.99% vol/vol Peppermint Oil. This preparation was reported to burn much less after application. The patient continued treatment, reporting that the itching was relieved for 8-10 hours after application. Additionally, the poison ivy quit spreading and healed very quickly. In fact, this patient was

25 able to discontinue treatment 5 days after starting his first treatment. The patient reports excellent results in treatment of poison ivy. It is believed that the essential oil which provides the best effect against itching (anti-pruritic) is one which provides a cooling sensation on the skin. Therefore, the

30 Peppermint Oil and other similar cooling oils provide longer relief than Wintergreen Oil or Menthol which produce a hot

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sensation and the Peppermint Oil does not produce a burning sensation on the skin.

EXAMPLE 21

The following example describes use of a composition comprising a 1% wt/vol low molecular weight (<300,000) sodium hyaluronate plus 2% Wintergreen oil. Three individuals were stung by yellow jackets or bees. The composition was applied to the area over and around the sting within about 15 minutes. The following table indicates the effectiveness of the composition. Each patient reported immediate relief of the pain upon application of the composition. Additionally, each patient reported a lack of swelling post treatment. Only one treatment was used in each case. Even a person who was normally allergic to stings reported no allergic side effects.

15

EXAMPLE 22

A 55 year old female who was known to be very susceptible to reaction to poison ivy was provided a mucosal composition comprising a mixture of high and low molecular weight sodium hyaluronate (as described in EXAMPLE 4) with no oils added. She had been helping other with cutting wood and noticed that there was a poison ivy vine wound around one of the logs that she was carrying in her bare arms. After completing the wood-cutting, she began taking the hyaluronate preparation orally. She took 10 mg in the morning and 10 mg at night for a period of 5 days. Twenty four hours after her exposure she noticed 2 "pinpoint" pustules on her arms. These never spread and disappeared by the third day. It is apparent by this example that oral glycosaminoglycans can prevent the development of an allergic reaction such as a rash caused by poison ivy.

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EXAMPLE 23

An 18 year old female suffered from chronic fibromyalgia of the face and neck. This condition had existed for approximately 5 years. There was nothing that provided relief
5 for her condition. She was given a formulation containing a mixture of high and low molecular weight sodium hyaluronate (prepared according to EXAMPLE 4) to use orally. She took 10 mg two times per day (AM and PM). She reported that after only 1 day, her symptoms disappeared. She has continued to take the
10 same dose for 6 months and has reported no return of her fibromyalgia. Therefore, a condition that has historically remained untreatable, is treatable with the compositions of the present invention.

EXAMPLE 24

15 A 9 year old male suffering from severe Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) complicated by Turret's Syndrome, who was being treated by diet control with little success, was given a sample of the mixture used in EXAMPLE 23. He took 10 mg in the morning and 10 mg in the evening, using the solution
20 as a mouthwash (holding it in his mouth for about 10 to 20 seconds and then swallowing). His parents kept very strict records of his activity and noted that his ADHD was fully controlled and he suffered no "tics" while taking the sodium hyaluronate. The one day that he forgot to take his morning
25 dose he had a recurrence of his "tics" and became almost uncontrollable. However, within 15 minutes of his receiving the missing dose, he became calm and returned to normal. This boy has remained totally under control for 2 months. This has never been observed before, even when he was taking Ridlin. He
30 had discontinued taking Ridlin 1.5 year before because of

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problems with side effects. The sodium hyaluronate has provided no adverse reactions or side effects.

EXAMPLE 25

A 60 year old male and 55 year old female (brother and sister) who routinely suffered severe sunburns the first few times that they were in the sun each summer, had been taking oral sodium hyaluronate gel for treatment of pain associated with a cervical disc stenosis (male) and chronic osteoarthritis of both knees (female). Pain from the conditions being treated was totally controlled by taking 5-10 mg twice per day. The sodium hyaluronate gel was prepared by adding sodium hyaluronate (Collaborative Laboratories, Inc) to a 1% concentration. This preparation had a molecular weight of >1,000,000. The gel was being applied directly on the tongue by dropper bottle. Both went on vacation together and spent most of 5 days in the bright sun in a boat. They did not use a sun blocker. Each previous year both had suffered severe discomfort from sunburn after the first day's exposure. This time, at the end of the 5 days, both noted that they were not sunburned, had suffered no discomfort and were developing a nice tan. It is believed that the preparation of this invention prevented sunburn, allowing tanning to occur.

EXAMPLE 26

A 60 year old male suffering from colon cancer had been unable to tolerate his colostomy and demanded that his surgeon reconnect his intestines. He refused chemotherapy but requested a preparation prepared according to this invention. He was given a formulation of sodium hyaluronate (Collaborative Laboratories, Inc) which was prepared with a mixture of molecular weights of hyaluronate (as in EXAMPLE 4). When he

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began taking the hyaluronate preparation, his CEA was 70.1. He has taken the hyaluronate at a dose of 10 mg three times per day mucosally and after 6 months of treatment his CEA has dropped to 4.1. He has taken no other treatments. This patient had also suffered from polymyositis for 15 years. For this he was taking 50 mg of Prednisone daily without much relief. He reported that after 1 week of taking the hyaluronate preparation he felt complete relief from the pain caused by his polymyositis. After 6 months he has been able to reduce his Prednisone to 5 mg per day. His physician has reported that his polymyositis has gone into remission.

EXAMPLE 27

A gum was prepared by mixing 100g of presweetened gum base with 10g of 1% high molecular weight (>1,000,000) sodium hyaluronate (Collaborative Laboratories, Inc.) and 2 mL of 100% Spearmint Oil. The gum was heated for approximately 10 seconds in a microwave until it was soft enough to knead in the glycosaminoglycan and essential oil. All components were kneaded together until a paste was produced. To the paste was added powdered sugar until the consistency was acceptable to cut into strips thus producing chewable gum. This gum, when chewed, dissolved within approximately 5 minutes and was used to treat the pain and inflammation of a sore throat, esophagitis, tonsillitis, gastritis, headache, and arthritis. In all cases, the individuals being treated reported that the gum was effective in treating their condition or disease.

A more chewable gum can be produced by adding excipients which produce thickening. Also complex carbohydrates alone (e.g. without essential oil(s)) can be used in the various formulations to treat the conditions as described above also in the delivery systems as mentioned above. The latter

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composition of one or more glycosaminoglycans can be used alone or combined with other mucosally or orally safe drugs or compounds to obtain similar results.

EXAMPLE 28

5 A 54 year old female suffering from chronic osteoarthritis of both knees and spondylosis in the lower back, was attempting to control the pain in her knees and lower back by using Napralan (500 mg, BID), Pycnogenol (100 mg, BID), Glucosamine (750 mg, BID) and Chondroitin Sulfate (1000 mg, 10 BID). Even on this regimen, there was a requirement for Depomedrol in the lower back approximately every 6 months. This individual presented suffering from sciatica associated with the spondylosis as well as severe pain and swelling in both knees, particularly in the left knee, which caused a 15 noticeable limp (left knee). X-rays indicated that there was no cartilage remaining in either knee. She was asked what happened when she did not take the Glucosamine and Chondroitin Sulfate. She answered that she was almost unable to walk, certainly could not easily go down stairs. If the Pynogenol 20 was also removed from the diet, the individual indicated that she could not tolerate the pain. She also reported that she had an active gastric ulcer that was controlled by taking 4 Pepcid AC per day. Initially, this patient was told to stop taking the Chondroitin Sulfate and Glucosamine and take 1.0 mL 25 BID of liquid 1% sodium hyaluronate (10 mg) with an approximate molecular weight of 500,000 to 1,000,000. One day after starting this regime (without the Chondroitin Sulfate and Glucosamine) the patient reported feeling much better. She reported that she had no knee pain and her sciatica had 30 disappeared. This patient continued the regimen and has been able to discontinue the use of the Pycnogenol as well. The

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patient reports a surprising improvement in her mobility. After taking the sodium hyaluronate for 2 years she is able to exercise by bicycling, walk without a limp and climb stairs easily. Unexpectedly, this patient has been able to discontinue
5 taking the Pepcid AC and has had no exacerbation of her gastric ulcer and gastritis. Follow x-rays of her stomach have indicated a cure of her ulcer. It is believed that the mucosal glycosaminoglycan provided a soothing effect for the gastric ulcer as she reported an immediate improvement within one week
10 of starting the mucosal hyaluronic acid. She was able to discontinue taking the Pepcid AC at that time.

EXAMPLE 29

The patient from EXAMPLE 28 had had extensive surgery on her left hand approximately 20 years prior to joining this
15 experiment. The surgery had involved removal of a significant portion of the tissue structure of the hand, an abdominal flap and skin grafts. She had developed adhesions on the tendons of the hand and did not have much use of this hand prior to taking the preparation of this invention. Indeed, at the start of this
20 experiment, the hand was so swollen from adhesion irritation that the structure of the hand could not be delineated. Within 9 months of beginning the mucosal hyaluronic acid treatment she noted that she could easily make a fist, that the swelling in the hand was non-existent and that the structure of the hand,
25 including blood vessels, could now be seen. There was no more pain from the irritation of the adhesions. Follow-up with her reconstructive surgeon indicated that the adhesions were resolved. The surgeon was totally surprised - he had not seen such extensive adhesions resolve. It is apparent that
30 preparations of this invention, when taken orally or mucosally can treat and prevent adhesion formation post surgery.

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EXAMPLE 30

In order to determine whether low doses of other complex carbohydrates taken orally or mucosally could show effects similar to hyaluronic acid, 3 patients presenting with
5 osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and dental pain were treated with chondroitin sulfate. The two patients with osteo and rheumatoid arthritis had been using chondroitin sulfate (1000 mg BID) and glucosamine (500 mg BID) with some reported success. They were instructed to discontinue taking these
10 products and substitute the compositions of the immediate invention. A 5% (wt/vol) solution of chondroitin sulfate (Infinity Laboratories, Inc) without essential oil was prepared. This was dispensed into 30 ml bottles and provided to the three patients with instructions to take 1.0 mL orally
15 BID, holding it in the mouth for approximately 10 seconds prior to swallowing it. This represented a dose of 5 mg BID. This provided relief within 15 minutes. However, the relief lasted only 3-4 hours. The patients reported that they had to take the chondroitin Sulfate solution three times per day to treat
20 their pain. After two months of this regimen, the two arthritis patients were given a mixture of the 5% chondroitin sulfate and 1% high molecular weight hyaluronic acid. They were instructed to take this as often as necessary. Each reported that this product was effective when taken only 2
25 times per day and the effect lasted from 8 to 10 hours. This demonstrates that a mixture of low and high molecular weight complex carbohydrates is more effective and that significantly lower doses (100 to 1000 fold less) of chondroitin sulfate are required for effective treatment of osteoarthritis and
30 rheumatoid arthritis than are used in oral solid forms currently sold for these uses.

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EXAMPLE 31

A batch of lozenges containing hyaluronic acid was prepared as follows:

1. Prepare a sodium hyalurate solution containing 1% sodium hyaluronate obtained from Lifecore Biomedical (approx. 500,000 mw) by mixing 500 mL of the sodiumhyaluronate, 5.0 mL Oil of Wintergreen to produce a final concentration of 1%vol/vol, 2.5 mL Peppermint Oil to produce a final concentration of 0.5% vol/vol and 1.0 mL Spearmint Oil to produce a final concentration of 0.2% vol/vol.
2. Add 2 cups of cane sugar, 2/3 cup of corn syrup and 3/4 cup water to a kettle. Bring the mixture to a boil by heating to 290-300°F as measured using a candy thermometer (without stirring). A lid was kept on the kettle initially to wash down the sides of the kettle for the first few minutes.
3. Add 50 mL of the 1% hyaluronic acid mixture.
4. Add 6-8 drops of green liquid food coloring.
5. Spread the boiling liquid onto a cookie sheet and spray the top lightly with PAM. Cut immediately into small squares using a pizza cutter sprayed with PAM.
6. After the squares (lozenges) have cooled weigh groups of 10 pieces to determine consistency.

Group 1	26.4	g	2.64	g/lozenge
Group 2	29.7	g	2.97	g/lozenge
Group 3	25.4	g	2.54	g/lozenge
Group 4	26.1	g	2.61	g/lozenge
Group 5	28.6	g	2.86	g/lozenge

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Average weight per lozenge = 2.7 g

Total weight of all lozenges = 587.4 g

The amount of hyaluronic acid per lozenge = approx. 2.3 mg

5 A 42 year old female raquetball professional suffering
from chondromalacia of both knees and who had been using the
topical preparation was given 10 lozenges to use for
determination of the effect of the mucosally-administered
hyaluronic acid on her chondromalacia. After sucking on the
first two lozenges, she noted that her knees did not bother her
10 while playing raquetball. She has reported that if she sucks
a lozenge prior to playing raquetball, her knees do not bother
her for several hours. Chondromalacia is a condition similar
to osteoarthritis wherein there is degradation of the
cartilage.

15 EXAMPLE 32

A 55 year old female who suffers from a bulging cervical
disc at C5-C6 agreed to try the hyaluronic lozenges (from
Example 29) in place of Naproxen to suppress her constant
headaches and neck pain. She was given 10 lozenges to use for
20 determination of the effect of the hyaluronic acid lozenges.
The patient was told to discontinue use of Naproxen and to
report any effect, if any, after sucking each lozenge. After
using all 10 lozenges, the patient reported the following:

25 Day 1

After finishing 1 lozenge

No noticeable effect

After finishing 2 lozenges

Perhaps an effect, not
sure

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After finishing 3 lozenges

Headache gone (the 3
lozenges were used
over a period of 8
hours)

5

Day 2

First thing in AM took 1 lozenge

Headache significantly
reduced

Took a second lozenge

Headache gone within
30 minutes

10

Took a 3rd lozenge later in day

Headache did not
return (the 3
lozenges were used
over a period of 8
hours)

15

Day 3

Woke up with headache -
1 lozenge

Headache significantly
reduced

20

Took a second lozenge

Headache gone within
15 minutes

Took a 3rd lozenge in PM

Headache did not
return (the 3
lozenges were used
over a period of 8
hours)

25

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Patient did not take Naproxen or any other anti-inflammatory drug during these three days. She reported that she normally could not have gone one day without taking Naproxen.

EXAMPLE 33

5 The 42 year old female of EXAMPLE 29 developed a sore throat as a result of post nasal drip from a cold or sinus infection. She requested additional lozenges to determine their effect on her sore throat. After taking a single lozenge, she reported that her throat felt much better and her
10 post nasal drip seemed to be significantly reduced. She was able to suppress her sore throat by taking 3 lozenges per day.

EXAMPLE 34

 A 54 year old female was suffering from post nasal drip associated with allergies. She began taking the
15 hyaluronic acid lozenges as described in EXAMPLE 29 and reported that her post nasal drip was greatly reduced. She reported that she could take 3 lozenges per day and control the postnasal drip.

EXAMPLE 35

20 A 48 year old female singer who was suffering from chronic bronchitis (3 months) to the point that she was unable to sing was given a solution containing a mixture of a low and high molecular weight hyaluronic acid (Prepared as in EXAMPLE 4). She was told to take 5 drops morning and evening, holding
25 it in her mouth for about 10 seconds before swallowing. This represented a dose of 5 mg twice per day (10 mg/day total). She reported that within 3 days of starting the oral/mucosal hyaluronic acid her sinuses began to drain profusely. This lasted for 2 days after which her bronchitis disappeared. She

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continued taking the hyaluronic acid for a period of 14 days and reported that her bronchitis had cleared up and she was, once again, able to sing.

EXAMPLE 36

5 A 46 year old female was taking mucosally-administered sodium hyaluronate prepared as in EXAMPLE 4 for treatment of bone spurs on her feet (ball and heel of both feet). She worked in retail sales and was on her feet on concrete floors for 8 hours each day. She reported that taking 10 mg twice per day
10 allowed her to work comfortably each day.

Prior to taking the hyaluronic acid preparation of this invention, this patient had visited a hand surgeon to have a ganglion at the base of the middle finger on her left hand removed. It was the size of a pea and had been getting larger
15 for the past 3 years. She had not been able to schedule surgery due to her work requirements. After taking the hyaluronic acid of this invention for a period of 3 months, she noticed that the ganglion was disappearing. By 5 months post initiation of mucosal hyaluronic acid, the ganglion was
20 completely resolved. It appears that inflamed nerve bundles (ganglion) can be treated and prevented with the compositions of this invention.

All cited patents, provisional applications and publications referred to in this application are herein
25 incorporated by reference.

Although the invention has been described in detail in the foregoing for the purpose of illustration, it is to be understood that such detail is solely for that purpose and that variations can be made therein by those skilled in the art
30 without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention except as it may be limited by the claims.

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What is claimed is:

1 1. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises as an active
2 ingredient a pharmacologically effective amount of at least one
3 low purity complex carbohydrate selected from the group
4 consisting of oligosaccharides, sialylated oligosaccharides,
5 polysaccharides and glycosaminoglycans, and at least one
6 essential oil in an amount effective to allow penetration of
7 the dermis or mucous membranes of mammals by the complex
8 carbohydrate.

1 2. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1,
2 wherein said complex carbohydrate is a polysaccharide.

1 3. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1,
2 wherein said complex carbohydrate is an oligosaccharide.

1 4. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1,
2 wherein said essential oil is natural or synthetic.

1 5. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 4,
2 wherein said natural or synthetic essential oils are selected
3 from the group consisting of Eucalyptus Oil, Rosemary Oil, Pine
4 Needle Oil, Tea Tree Oil, Wintergreen Oil, Peppermint Oil,
5 Spearmint Oil, Sweet Birch Oil, Camphor Oil, Sage Oil, Jojoba
6 Oil, Cinnamon Oil, Anise Oil, Lemon Oil, Lime Oil, Orange Oil,
7 Clove Oil Almond Oil, White Pine Oil Cardamon Oil, Cedar Leaf
8 oil, Sweet Birch and EMU Oil.

1 6. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2,
2 wherein said polysaccharides are selected from the group
3 consisting of a glycosaminoglycan and a mannan.

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1 7. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 6,
2 wherein said glycosaminoglycan is selected from the group
3 consisting of hyaluronic acid, heparin, heparin sulfate, low
4 molecular weight heparin, dermatan sulfate, chondroitin
5 sulfate, polysulfated glycosaminoglycan, keratan sulfate, salts
6 thereof and derivatives thereof.

1 8. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2,
2 wherein said polysaccharide is obtained from an extract of the
3 Aloe Vera plant.

1 9. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 3,
2 wherein said oligosaccharide is a sialylated sugar.

1 10. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 4,
2 wherein said essential oil is an aromatic oil.

1 11. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1,
2 wherein said complex carbohydrates comprise a mixture of
3 molecular weight ranges.

1 12. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11,
2 wherein said complex carbohydrates comprise a mixture of a high
3 molecular weight complex carbohydrate and a low molecular
4 weight complex carbohydrate.

1 13. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11,
2 wherein the high molecular weight and low molecular weight
3 complex carbohydrate differ by molecular weight and chemical
4 structure.

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1 14. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11,
2 wherein said high molecular weight and low molecular weight
3 complex carbohydrates range from two different size polymers
4 of the same complex carbohydrates.

1 15. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1,
2 wherein said complex carbohydrates are in a concentration
3 ranging from 0.1% to 99% wt/vol and said essential oils are in
4 a concentration from 0.0001% to 20% vol/vol.

1 16. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1,
2 wherein said complex carbohydrates are in a concentration
3 ranging from 0.5% to 3.0% wt/vol and said essential oils are
4 in a concentration of between 0.5% and 3.0% vol/vol.

1 17. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1,
2 wherein said complex carbohydrates are in a concentration
3 ranging from 0.01% to 5.0% wt/vol and said essential oils are
4 in a concentration ranging from 0.5% to 10% vol/vol in an Aloe
5 Vera gel concentrate base with a concentration of between 50%
6 and 99% vol/vol.

1 18. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1,
2 wherein said complex carbohydrates are in a concentration
3 ranging from 0.01% to 5.0% wt/vol and said essential oils are
4 in a concentration ranging from 95% to 99.99% vol/vol.

1 19. An orally or mucosally-administered pharmaceutical
2 composition which comprises as an active ingredient 0.005 to
3 50 mg/kg body weight of at least one complex carbohydrate
4 selected from the group consisting of oligosaccharides,
5 sialylated oligosaccharides, polysaccharides, and

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6 glycosaminoglycans optionally with 0.0001 to 20% by vol.
7 Essential oil.

1 20. A topical pharmaceutical composition which comprises as
2 an active ingredient a pharmacologically effective amount of
3 at least one complex carbohydrate selected from the group
4 consisting of a mixture of high and low molecular weight ranges
5 of low purity hyaluronic acid in a total concentration of
6 between 0.5% and 3.0% wt/vol and at least one essential oil
7 selected from the group consisting of Tea Tree Oil, Rosemary
8 Oil, Peppermint Oil, Spearmint Oil, Sweet Birch Oil and
9 Wintergreen Oil in a total concentration of between 0.5% and
10 3.0% vol/vol.

1 21. An orally or mucosally-delivered pharmaceutical
2 composition which comprises as an active ingredient a
3 pharmacologically effective amount of at least one complex
4 carbohydrate selected from the group consisting of a mixture
5 of high and low molecular weight ranges of low purity
6 hyaluronic acid in a total concentration of between 0.5% and
7 3.0% wt/vol and at least one essential oil selected from the
8 group consisting of Peppermint Oil, Spearmint Oil and
9 Wintergreen Oil in a total concentration of between 0.0001% and
10 3.0% vol/vol.

1 22. An orally or mucosally-delivered pharmaceutical
2 composition which comprises as an active ingredient a
3 pharmacologically effective amount of at least one complex
4 carbohydrate selected from the group consisting of a mixture
5 of high and low molecular weight ranges of low purity
6 hyaluronic acid in a total concentration of between 0.5% and

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7 3.0% wt/vol with the proviso that said composition does not
8 contain an essential oil as an active ingredient.

1 23. An orally or mucosally-delivered pharmaceutical
2 composition which comprises as an active ingredient a
3 pharmacologically effective amount of at least one low purity
4 complex carbohydrate selected from the group consisting of
5 oligosaccharides, sialylated oligosaccharides, polysaccharides
6 and glycosaminoglycans optionally with the proviso that said
7 composition does not contain an essential oil as an active
8 ingredient.

1 24. A method of treatment of inflammation, pain or itching
2 which comprises topically, orally or mucosally applying to said
3 mammal the composition of claim 1.

1 25. The method of claim 24, wherein said topical application
2 is made directly over or on the site of inflammation, pain and
3 itching.

1 26. The method of claim 24, wherein said oral or mucosal
2 application form is selected from the group consisting of a
3 liquid, an emulsion, a suspension, a cream, an ointment, a gel,
4 a foam, a solid, a powder and a gum.

5 27. The method of claim 24, wherein said inflammation, pain
6 or itching results from arthritis, bursitis, athletic injuries,
7 tendonitis, trauma, gastritis, colitis, esophagitis,
8 bronchitis, sore throat, tonsillitis, tendonitis, fibromyalgia,
9 TMJ, dental pain, bruising, poor circulation, muscle cramps,
10 tired feet, allergies, poison ivy, insect bites/stings, asthma,
11 anaphylaxis, surgery, childbirth, sunburn, burns, edema related

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12 to diabetes, decubitus ulcers, superficial cuts and scrapes,
13 open wounds, dry skin, psoriasis, Attention Deficit
14 Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), plaque formation associated with
15 heart disease and stroke, increased degradation of spinal
16 nerves post spinal cord injury, adhesion formation post
17 surgery, scar formation post surgery, wound healing, ganglion
18 formation, Alzheimer's disease, HIV, cancer, wrinkles, and hair
19 loss.

1 28. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said
2 complex carbohydrates are in a concentration ranging from 0.1%
3 to 99% wt/vol and said essential oils are in a concentration
4 from 0.5% to 20% vol/vol.

1 29. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein said
2 complex carbohydrates are in a concentration ranging from 0.01%
3 to 5.0% wt/vol and said essential oils are in a concentration
4 ranging from 0.5% to 10% vol/vol in an Aloe Vera gel
5 concentrate base with a concentration of between 50% and 99%
6 vol/vol.

1 30. A method of inhibiting the Adhesion cascade by
2 administering a pharmacologically effective amount of at least
3 one low purity complex carbohydrate selected from the group
4 consisting of oligosaccharides, sialylated oligosaccharides,
5 polysaccharides and glycosaminoglycans, which blocks the
6 binding of leukocytes to the epithelium during tethering in
7 inhibits migration and extravasation of leukocytes to a site
8 of trauma.

1 31. A method for inhibiting tumor formation and tumor
2 metastasis which comprises administering a pharmacologically

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3 effective amount of at least one low purity complex
4 carbohydrate selected from the group consisting of
5 oligosaccharides, sialylated oligosaccharides, polysaccharides
6 and glycosaminoglycans which blocks the Metastatic cascade so
7 as to inhibit binding of tumor cells to the epithelium of blood
8 vessel walls.

1 32. A method for preventing or treating inflammation, pain,
2 tumor development and metastasis or allergy-related diseases
3 and conditions which comprises orally or mucosally
4 administering to a mammal the composition of claim 1.

1 33. A method for preventing or treating inflammation, pain,
2 tumor development and metastasis or allergy-related diseases
3 and conditions which comprises orally administering to a mammal
4 the composition of claim 19.

1 34. A method for preventing or treating inflammation, pain,
2 tumor development and metastasis or allergy-related diseases
3 and conditions which comprises mucosally administering to a
4 mammal the composition of claim 19.

1 35. The method of Claims 33 or 34 wherein the inflammation,
2 pain, tumor development and metastasis or allergy-related
3 diseases and conditions are selected from the group consisting
4 of arthritis, bursitis, athletic injuries, tendonitis, trauma,
5 anaphylaxis, surgery, childbirth, gastritis, colitis,
6 esophagitis, bronchitis, sore throat, tonsillitis, tendonitis,
7 fibromyalgia, TMJ, dental pain, bruising, poor circulation,
8 muscle cramps, tired feet, allergies, poison ivy, insect
9 bites/stings, asthma, sunburn, burns, edema related to
10 diabetes, decubitus ulcers, superficial cuts and scrapes, open

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11 wounds, dry skin, psoriasis, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity
12 Disorder (ADHD), plaque formation associated with heart disease
13 and stroke, increased degradation of spinal nerves post spinal
14 cord injury, adhesion formation post surgery, scar formation
15 post surgery, wound healing, ganglion formation, Alzheimer's
16 disease, HIV, cancer, wrinkles, and hair loss.

1 36. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 or 19,
2 wherein said at least one complex carbohydrate has a molecular
3 weight in the range of from 1,000 to less than 50,000 daltons.

1 37. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 or 19,
2 wherein said at least one complex carbohydrate has a molecular
3 weight in the range of from 100,000 to 300,000 daltons.

1 38. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 or 19,
2 wherein said at least one complex carbohydrate has a molecular
3 weight in the range of greater than 1,000,000 daltons.

1 39. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1,
2 wherein the essential oil is present in a concentration of
3 between 0.5% to 3% vol/vol.

1 40. A topical pharmaceutical composition comprising as an
2 active ingredient a pharmacologically effective amount of at
3 least one low purity complex carbohydrate selected from the
4 group consisting of oligosaccharides, sialylated
5 oligosaccharides, polysaccharides and glycosaminoglycans, and
6 at least one essential oil in an amount effective to allow
7 penetration of the dermis of mammals by the complex
8 carbohydrate.

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1 41. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1,
2 wherein the form is selected from the group consisting of a
3 liquid, an emulsion, a suspension, a solution, a cream, a gel,
4 a foam, a solid, a powder, a spray, a gum and an ointment.

1 42. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 19,
2 wherein the form is selected from the group consisting of a
3 liquid, a gel, a solution, a suspension, an emulsion, an
4 ointment, a cream, a solid, a powder, a gum and a spray.

1 43. A composition for topically treating inflammation, pain
2 or Allergy-related diseases and conditions, comprising a
3 pharmaceutically effective amount of a low purity
4 glycosaminoglycan or mannan in combination with an essential
5 oil present in an amount effective to allow penetration of the
6 dermis or mucous membranes of mammals by the glycosaminoglycan
7 or mannan.

1 44. A method of treating pain and inflammation comprising
2 topically, orally or mucosally applying a pharmaceutical
3 composition comprising a low purity glycosaminoglycan or mannan
4 combined with an essential oil present in an amount effective
5 to allow penetration of the dermis or mucous membranes of
6 mammals by the glycosaminoglycan or mannan.

1 45. The method according to claim 44, wherein the
2 glycosaminoglycan is selected from the group consisting of
3 chondroitin sulfate, keratin sulfate, hyaluronic acid, dermatan
4 sulfate and heparin sulfate and the essential oil is selected
5 from the group consisting of Wintergreen Oil, Tea Tree Oil,
6 Rosemary Oil, Clove Oil, Eucalyptus Oil, Camphor Oil,

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7 Peppermint Oil, Spearmint Oil, Sweet Birch Oil and Cinnamon
8 Oil.

1 46. The topical pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein
2 said composition is a pain-relieving composition.

1 47. The oral pharmaceutical composition of claim 19, wherein
2 said composition is a pain-relieving composition.

1 48. The mucosally-delivered pharmaceutical composition of
2 claim 21, wherein said composition is a pain-relieving
3 composition.

1 49. The oral pharmaceutical composition of claim 19, wherein
2 said composition is a tumor preventative or treatment
3 composition.

1 50. The composition of claim 1, wherein the low purity complex
2 carbohydrate contains up to 5% by weight contaminants.

1 51. The composition of claim 1, wherein the low purity complex
2 carbohydrate contains less than 98% by weight hyaluronic acid.

1 52. A method of treatment of inflammation, pain or allergy-
2 related diseases and conditions which comprises topically
3 applying to the skin of a mammal the composition of claim 1.

1 53. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the
2 active ingredient is present in an amount of at least 0.01%
3 wt/vol.

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1 54. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the
2 active ingredient is present in an amount of at least 1%
3 wt/vol.

1 55. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the
2 essential oil is present in a concentration of between 0.0001%
3 to 20% vol/vol.

1 56. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the
2 essential oil is present in a concentration of between 0.5% and
3 20% vol/vol.

1 57. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the
2 essential oil is present in a concentration of between 0.5% and
3 10% vol/vol.

1 58. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the
2 essential oil is present in a concentration of between 1% and
3 3% vol/vol.

1 59. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein said
2 at least one low or cosmetic or food grade complex carbohydrate
3 has a molecular weight in the range of from 1,000 to less than
4 50,000, from 100,000 to 500,000, or greater than 1,000,000.

1 60. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 19, wherein the
2 polysaccharides are selected from the group consisting of
3 mannans and branched polysaccharides.

1 61. A method of treating pruritus, comprising applying the
2 composition of claim 1 wherein the essential oil is one which
3 produces a cooling sensation on the skin.

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1 62. A method of preventing and treating diseases and
2 conditions of mammals associated with the adhesion, metastatic
3 or coronary cascades or are related to allergies, comprising
4 applying a composition of complex carbohydrates and essential
5 oils topically, orally or mucosally on a repeated basis.

1 63. A method of preventing and treating diseases and
2 conditions associated with the adhesion, metastatic or coronary
3 cascades or are related to allergies, comprising orally or
4 mucosally applying complex carbohydrates as the sole active
5 ingredient.

1 64. The methods of Claims 62 or 63 wherein the complex
2 carbohydrates are administered as repeated low doses.

3 65. The method of claim 64, wherein said repeated low doses
4 are between 0.0001 mg and 100 mg of said sole active
5 ingredient.

1 66. The compositions according to claims 41 or 42, wherein the
2 forms of the composition are delivered in drinks, drink mixes,
3 foods, supplements, mouthwashes, toothpaste, gargle, throat
4 spray, vaporizers, chewing gum, throat lozenges, treats, candy,
5 capsules, tablets, dissolvable gum or suppositories.

1 67. The method of claims 63 or 64 wherein the diseases and
2 conditions are selected from the group consisting of arthritis,
3 gastritis, colitis, esophagitis, bronchitis, sore throat,
4 tonsillitis, tendonitis, fibromyalgia, sunburn, heat burns,
5 temporomandibular joint (TMJ) condition, dental pain,
6 gingivitis, post surgical pain, itching associated with

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7 allergies and hypersensitivity, poison ivy, asthma,
8 anaphylaxis, post surgical pain, childbirth, Attention Deficit
9 Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), plaque formation associated with
10 heart disease and stroke, increased degradation of spinal
11 nerves post spinal cord injury, adhesion formation post
12 surgery, scar formation post surgery, wound healing, decubitis
13 ulcers, ganglion formation, Alzheimer's disease, HIV, cancer,
14 Diabetes, skin problems such as acne, psoriasis, wrinkles, and
15 hair loss.

1 68. The pharmaceutical composition of claims 1 or 19, wherein
2 the composition does not contain an essential oil.

1 69. The composition according to claims 1 or 19, wherein the
2 complex carbohydrate is a hyaluronic acid or salt or derivative
3 thereof.